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re Study. Robert Hall's March 21.

URQUHART. rs, including Letters and Se-rt, who died Jan. 1827. By Recommendatory Preface by

oud laurels of science, which d while they were fresh and down at the foot of the cross,

ards, sheep, or calf. Boston

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And Beligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS,....CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NO. 14....VOL. XIII.

Did the knowledge or the mention of the fact by the evangelist, change the character of the exer-cise in his case? Not at all. Neither does a similar knowledge, or a similar mention of the CONTROVERSIAL.

For the Boston Recorder. practice of secret prayer in any other case. It is common for Christians, who are intimate with each other, and who love one another, and desire "THE LETTER,"-Continued. In our former remarks, we explained the reason of the "grief," which is felt by Unitarians at the appearance of "the Gentleman's letter," and endeavored to fix upon themselves the charge of an "exclusive spirit," which they are ever reiterating against "the orthodox." We also alluded to a few illustrations of the hollowness of the outcry, which they have so long attempted to raise. The writer in the Register also asks,—"How much better would he (the author of "the letter") have served them (his new friends) by common to Christians, who are intimate was each other, and who love one another, and desire to promote a mutual "growth in grace," to converse frequently and freely, on the subject of their secret devotions. They often relate to each other the spiritual conflicts which they are sometimes left to maintain, the darkness in which they are sometimes left to maintain, the darkness in which they are sometimes to the times they enjoy in their attempts to hold intercourse with heaven. Thus they enlist more effectually the prayers and sympathies, or awaken the gratitude, of their brethren on their bealf, and they do it all consistently with the preservation of Christian modesty, and the possession of Christian humility. And yet all this time, their prayers are secret prayers. So that we would much sooner contend that to answer all the invaluable purposes of private devotion, it should sometimes become the subject of free conference, and be conversed about, and consulted upon, than admit that if our secret letter") have served them (his new friends) by silence?" "What will be the effect of his comparisons, but to excite counter-comparisons?" Indeed! If you honestly believe the orthodox cause has lost by the publication of the Letter, then you believe the Unitarian cause has gained. Therefore he not "grieved." but reinice. But Therefore be not "grieved," but rejoice. But no. If you had believed that any such intimation no. If you had believed that any such intination as your question conveys, had been well founded, you would have uttered a very different note from that of "grief." The inconsistency of your language, proves that you feel, that Unitarianism, not orthodoxy, has suffered from the honest disclosures of the Letter. And Unitarians are beginning to see that they have committed a very suicidal act, in their confessions of "grief," and consulted upon, than admit that if our secret prayers should ever be mentioned, they must cease to be secret. But again. There is yet another mode of the wife of the conduction of the influence of secret devotion, and it was probably of this mode, quite as much as of any other that the author of "the letter" availed himself, in coming to his conclusions. It is a careful, candid observation of the influence of secret prayer on the conduct and characters of men. This influence is the first property of the conduct and characters of men. This influence is the first printing of a few pairs to the conduct and characters of men. rery suicidal act, in their confessions of "grief," and are accordingly trying to take them back. "Counter-comparisons" are threatened. God forbid that we should isdulge in vain-boasting. But we do say fearlessly, that all fair counter-comparisons, we are ready heartily to welcome. We invite them. We challenge them. Only adhere to facts, and let the evidence be sound and trustworthy, and no matter how soon, or how fully, they come. Just speak from actual knowledge, as the "letter-writer" has; "its all we ask. We say, then, to all our Unitarian friends, do not far from being trifling, or ambiguous. It will not, cannot be concealed. It is, doubtless, far greater, and deeper, and more lasting, than those imagine, who are yet strangers to its power.—
Scripture and experience warrant the assertion, that true christian devotion, offered in secret, will put forth a mighty and a visible influence over say, then, to all our Unitarian friends, do not say, then, to all our Unitarian friends, do not space us, so that you do but speak truth, and talk about admitted facts, or bring good proofs. We have not espoused our cause unadvisedly. We have no fears for it. We have no disposition to hide, or cower. We demand investigation. A little more justice we do claim, and if it be not shewn, we just take the liberty to forewarn our opponents, that an unpleasant catastrophe awaits them, in the result of the great controversy of the all who assiduously cultivate it. Intimate communion between the renewed soul and God, possesses a transforming energy, over the heart and life. He who goes from his closet the heart and life. He who goes from his closet to the avecations of life, after being engaged in such devotions as God will approve and bless, carries with him, in all the business of the day, a more convincing demonstration of the fact, than could be derived from any other source. And this demonstration is to be sought in the holy and devout walk and conversation of the man; in the arichest parties and selected bearened as a fair

them, in the result of the great controversy of the present day. The orthodox have taken their stand, and we trust in God, the day has gone by when they will be driven from it. A word more upon Mr. Walker's favorite term "exclusive," and a word too, not quite so palatable to Unitarians. In a certain, and most important sense, the orthodox are "exclusive." If to believe that the orthodox are "exclusive." It to believe that those cannot be true Christians, who deny all the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, with a full understanding of those doctrines, and who even undermine the Inspiration of the Bible, deserves the charge of "exclusiveness," we admit, we even hail the accusation. We desire that it may be known, that it may be fully understood, that the orthodox intend to be as "exclusive," as Paul was when writing to the Galatian church. We beg utterly vanished. For the Boston Recorder.

\*\*UFFER FALLS, NEWTON.\*\*

MESSES. EDITORS, — Many complaints have found their way into the Christian Register and other Unitarian publications, against the efforts of Evangelical Christians, to spread the doctrines of the cross, and send the blessings of the Gospel into the dark regions of the earth.—More especially against those efforts which have for their object the dissemination of these doctrines in such religious societies at home as are under the care of Unitarian Ministers. A disposition is fearlessly attributed to us, and sometimes we are roundly charged with the intention, to destroy the peace and harmony of such societies; and to introduce discord and dissention in their place.—Families, once full of peace and love, are represented as having been rent as under by the overheated zeal of higoted enthusiasts.

The devoted followers of Christ, have again, and again, pointed those who hear His name, to His own example, the example of all His Apostles, and of those primitive Christians who sat at his feet and learned their duty of Him.—Like them the humble grateful Christian, remembers what God has done for his soul, and would save others also, and as sure as the Bible is the word of God he knows, that the unrenewed soul is hastening on in the broad road to destruction.—He feels that the command of Christ has made of our Unitarian friends, that they would just furn to the Epis. Gal. I chapt. 6, 7, 8, 9 verses, and give those verses a careful perusal, and then say, whether Paul was not quite as "exclusive," as his orthodox followers of the present day. We do not, however, charge Unitarians merely with preaching "another gospel," but with preaching no gospel. This we do firmly, and in full view of what we are doing, and we solemnly add, we are willing to appeal to the decisions of a coming

judgment, to decide whether we are correct. Judgment, to decide whether we are correct.

And we repeat it, if to charge such preaching with being opposed to the true gospel, and if to charge all those, who deny the essential doctrines of that gospel the atomement, regeneration, native depravity, the Supreme divinity of our Saviour, endless punishment, &c. with being positive unbelievers, deserves the name of "Exclusionists," then note more more more for ell itteration. then, once more, and once for all, we own our guilt. We ask the author of a cowardly little paragraph in a late Christian Register, to read this, and tell us whether it savours at all of a "complaining," or "wounded spirit." So much for "exclusion," on which we have held two points. Unitarians, by their conduct, language, and spirit, are forever drawing back the charge on themselves. And on the other hand, the orthodox do "exclude" those, who deliberately tram-ple on the Inspiration of the Bible, the doctrines of the gospel, and the precious blood of Christ .excluded" them, and that too, when he

"spake as he was moved by the Holy Ghost."

One of "the comparisons" in "the letter," which has given, perhaps, as much offence to Uni tarians as any other, is the alleged superiority of the orthodox in the observance of prayer, particularly, secret prayer. To this charge, the Uni-tarians have replied with great confidence, and the air of a triumph. We shall try to shake their nce a little, and to show that the author of the letter" was on perfectly safe, and tenable

ground.
Unitarians maintain the position, that if they were known to be frequent in the practice of secret prayer, it would cease to be secret prayer This position, we maintain, is as unscriptural, as it is illogical. Probably the best definition of secret prayer ever given, is that recorded in Mat-thew, 6: 6. But thou when thou prayest, enter into thy Closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, &c. This is pray to thy Father which is in secret, &c. This is secret prayer. It is in other words, solitary prayer. The great object is to bring the soul into communion with its Maker, alone; but the fact, that a person is thus engaged may sometimes be known to others. Suppose I am surrounded by a company of Christian friends, and know that in a few moments I shall be called upon to address another company of immortal souls, and feel the necessity of a devout preparation. I say to my friends that I must be excused for a time, previous to the public exercise in which I am to take a responsible part. Every one of them, un-derstands that I have retired for the purpose of prayer. Every one knows it. But it is still secret prayer, and secret in the very sense, which our Saviour intended to convey, and which he did convey, and which all christian experience has adopted, and which common sense must sanction. The assertion, therefore, which Unitarians have repeatedly made that the writer of the "the letter" could not know that his friends were deficient in ecret prayer, on the ground, that if they were known to practice it, it would cease to be prayer, is unsupported. Members of the same as family, may be, and often are so situated, that they must necessarily know each others hours and places of private devotion. But that devotion is nevertheless, secret prayer, as much as our Saviour's was, when "he went up into

mountain apart, to pray," and " was there alone."

the one hand, compelling them to pay for the propagation of detrines, which they believe to be fatal to their oternal interests; and on the other, to worship there themselves, and subject their families to the hatard of embracing such detrines.

The Tracts above mentioned will be delivered to your missionaries according to your orders.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1828.

and subject their families to the hazird of embracing such decrises.

This entire plan, which has been developing itself by piecement, and which perhaps is not all out yet, certainly commends itself to us for its singular ingenuity. Its authors have kindly built a meeting-house for the special accommodation of those who could not conveniently attend public worship elsewhere. At first glance, this looks very generous. But its appearance is altered when we remember that the interest of the money which this miniature meeting-house cost, is probably less that the parish Tax saved by building its—and when we remember the means it is to give them in promoting their own Sectarian views among the flock of Christ around them, which the Providence of God has in a measure made dependant upon them and placed within their control; and when we remember that this flock mostly females are to pay shutually \$1,50 to \$2,00 cash to the owners of this house "be apportioned among thom."—In fact, if this plan it carried was in full, instead of sacrificing the property which the stockholders of these two corporations have intrusted to the care of these two corporations have intrusted to the care of these superintendants, it will prove one of their most profitable investments.—Besides all this it gives the Unitarian association an opportunity of prescyting in Newton, which they could obtain in 60 other way.

The Unitarian Association are very desirous of prengating Unitarianism in Newton. The superintendants othese Factories, (neither of them a resident in Newton,) with the goal Unitarianism in Newton. The superintendants othese Factories, (neither of them a resident in Newton,) with the reame thing. To accomplish this beject the nave with great liberality as they tell us, builta meetinghouse. They have and are doing all in their power, to bring sto the measure those who are dependant upon them. To ass end they undertake to deprive the Christians of the ony house in the village, in which at least half of its hubbitistic can have an opp

have an opportunity to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The nextmeasure is, to lay upon those Christians an assessment if the support of public worship, where they have no interes, and dare not worship; or "to be apportioned among the proprietors of the meeting house."

The superintendants having accomplishe their part, the remainder as I suppose is to be considered as fairly devolving upon the Unitarian Association. he latter, (with the same kind of generosity,) it has alreadtheen announced from the pulpit, have undertaken to supp the deak.

Nor is this matter so far matured or iscomplished, as to permit its authors to feel sale in priving a straightforward and undisguised sourse.—The real motives and object must at present if possible be kept at it of sight.—Accordingly the Rev. gentleman who preached the Dedication Sermon, took occasion to inforn his indience, that this house was not erected for, nor included to devoted to the dissemination of the doctrines o any particular denomination; and left the impression upon some of the hearers, that, upon the whole there would be ather a leaning towards orthedoxy than otherwise.

In accordance with this I understand, that on one Sabbath, the preaching was pronounced by is hearers quite evangelical, and this too from the Rev. Mr. R. of W.

this demonstration is to be sought in the holy and devout walk and conversation of the man; in the evident purity, and enlarged benevolence of his purposes and aims, and in the means which he will select, and employ. True devotion betrays itself to an observer even of ordinary acuteness, and we are thus, again, prepared for the conclusion, that instead of secret prayer ceasing to be secret, when its existence is known, it cannot be well and truly practised, without being known, and recognized, in some good degree. The Unitarian argument, therefore, on this subject, has utterly vasished.

In accordance with this I understaid, tat on one Sabbath, the preaching was pronounced by is hearers quite evangelical, and this too from the Rev. Mr. R. of W. Whether this sermon was written or he occasion, or whether it was one made use of many was rince, to induce his own people to take the first depritig step from the Saviour, is somewhat uncertain.—We hay a afely conclude, however, that it was ingenious, and wil alapted to the authories purpose. It appears to me Measrs. Editors has from this statement of facts some valuable interaccessay be drawn; such as would be useful to both the Orthods and Unitarians.—But this I shall leave to some other ad more able correspondent.

A LOOKER ON.

HOME MISSONS.

HOLLIS JR.

prenewed soul is hastening on in the broad road to des

resisting the precepts of the Gospet, or the regulations of society.

Whether such has been the course pursued in forming a Unitarian Society recently established at the Upper Falis village in Newton, your readers may judge.

In this village, comprising a population of four or five hundred inhabitants, there may be a dozen Unitarians, though I do not believe there is more than half that numbers. In this consisting there are about one hundred.

her. In this population there are about one hundred Bap-tist, Congregationalist and Methodist professors. Within about two miles there are three Meeting-houses, besides

he one just erected in the place, viz. a Baptist, a Trinita-

the one just erected in the place, viz. a Baptist, a Trinta-rism and a Unitarian.

Under such circumstances, no one did, or could reason ably espect, that an effort would be made to get up a Uni-tarian Society there. Accordingly the professed objec-atifies was to build a house for the accommodation of all

at first was to build a house for the accountry should ap-

prove. To this there was nothing objectionable. The school-house, (in which there has been one service each week performed by the Baptist and Congregational minis-ers,) is too small to accommodate the whole, and Chris-tians of all denominations, united in petitioning for an act

of incorporation.

The first petition, however, was doubtless intended only as an instrument to induce Christians of that place to unite in one step, supposing, that the next would thereby be made more easy; and of course, it was in due time thrown by, and the superintendant of the Elliot and Newton Factory Corporation—abstituted another, providing that "all the course for the superintendant of the Elliot and Newton Factory Corporation—abstituted another, providing that "all configurations of the superintendant of the supe

tory Corporation "abstituted another, providing that "all taxes for the sup w of said society" (not for a minister for it is believed they never intended to have one settled) "should be assessed by, and apportioned among the proprietors of said meeting-house. "The interpretation of the whole of which is simply this, The Christians of this village were to submit the controll of their money concerns to these two Boston Gentlemen, and their souls concerns were to be exclusively consigned to the care and oversight of the neighboring Association of Unitarian Ministers. To this petition are appeaded the name of those (and but never

of the neignooring Association of Charles of those (and but very this petition are appended the names of those (and but very few others) who are dependent for their employment and

For the Boston Recorder. MESSES. Entrons, -Will ye have the good-ness to insert the following comunication from the Secretary of the America Tract Society, in your next No, under the deartment of Home Missions? The generous donline which it announces will not fail to be duly appreciated by the friends of Domestic Missigs, and will give a new impulse, it is believed, to labors, hopes, and successes of our missionar

The missionaries of the Masachusetts Mis-The missionaries of the Masachusetts Missionary Society, are requested to state in their next quarterly Reports, whether the circumstances of the people mong wom they labor, require that they sholld participate in this donation—and to what extent they can advantageously distribute these tracts, and at what Depository it will be host convenient to receive them.

R. S. Torres, Section M. M. S. R. S. FORRS, Sec's of M. M. S.

Boston, March 14, 1828. To the Rev. R. S. storrs, Secretary of the Mas-sachusetts Missionary Society.

truction.—He feels that the command of Christ has made it his imperious duty to warn such, and to do all that God has given him the means of doing to arrest their downward progress, and bring them back to Jesus. And can a Christian is a tease, while he sees a whole congregation of immortals dependent for spiritual instruction, upon a teacher who will not break to them the tread of life, and who instead of leading them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, tells them to save themselves by their own good works; that Christis no Saviour, and has made no atonement for sin; that regeneration is a fection, reliance upon the cross of Christ a delusion, and DEAR SIR,—At meeting of the Executive Committee of the merican Trac Society, Boston, held this day he following vites were pas-

That this Committee deem it very important on the cross of Christ a delusion, and the preaching of Christ and him crucified is foolishness? Yet in all his proceedings he would be open and fair, not violating the precepts of the Gospel, or the regulations of

2. Voted, Thain compliance with the urgent request of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Sriety one hurdred thousand pages of Tracts between to that Society, to be distributed by the missionaries.

3. Voted, Thathose mission ries into whose hands these Tracture placed for distribution, be requested to usall suitable neasures to form societies auxiliary the American Tract Society, Boston, and to enmunicate to this Society any thing, that make one under their observation, which is suit to promote the cause of A true ipy from the record,

O. EASTMAN, Sed of Am. Tr. Soc., Boston. I trust that this apropriation has been made with full confidence hat your missionaries will duly appreciate the lue of these publications. and esteem it a privinge to le permitted through them to present the truths of God's word, to mahope the result will be, if they are judiciously and faithfully districted, accompanied with a word of exhortation and followed by the fervent prayers of your drotted misionaries, and are the means of prepang the way for the forma-tion of Auxiliary Scieties, and of directing the attention of people the more strict observance of all the institution of the Cospel, and to the cause of benevolene generall, and more espe-cially if they are aended by the influences of the Holy Spirit, anthe truths which they contain are set home wh power upon the heart and conscience? May e not believe that, by them, some souls will be pided to haven?

To some it appea injudicius to talk of formo some it appear injudicing to talk of forming a Tract Society here the people are unable to support the paching of the Gospel, but a little experience he convinced us, that every dollar expended for racts, by people in such circumstances, will ring an acome of at least a hundred per cent.

few others) who are dependant for their employment and support upon these two superintendants. The house is built and dedicated, and it now comes out that no minister is to be settled in it, but that the pulpit is to be supplied by the Unitarian Association. It is also understood to be the intention of the superintendant of the largest of these Factories to assess a Tax upon all in his employ, for the support of public worship in this house; upon the same unrighteous plan, that Unitarianism is bolstered up in Waltham; with this difference, however, in favor of Waltham, that a very respectable number of those there employed, are Unitarians; whereas at least seven eighths of those employed here disbelieve the doctrines which are to be preached in this house, and will probably never attend worship in it at all. a hundred per cent. Cases which have cently occurred show that much may be doney the formation of Tract Societies, in places here your missionaries are laboring. I had t pleasure of meeting five congregations with a single fortnight, now der the care of youmissionaries, and a Tract Society was formed each of them under very favorable auspices From one of them and that the smallest congretion, we have already re-served \$24,—one of the of which was a donation which are to represented in this nouse, and will probably never attend worship in it at all.

Nor is this all; an effect has been made to put the care of the school-house in this village, into the hands of one of their number, who it was known would prevent Christians from assembling and worshipping in it. Thus, on

to your missionaries according to your orders.
They can receive them either at Boston or at Depositories in the country as will be most con-

venient for them.

There is a Depository at Norridgewock, Fryburg, Augusta, Bangor, Eastport, Belfast, Thomaston, Waldoboro', Brunswick, Bath, and Portland, Maine. Hanover, Keene, Concord, Dover, Exeter, Portsmouth and Amherst, N. H. Amherst, and Northampton in the western part of

#### INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM ROME. Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, to one of the Editors of the N. Y. Obs. dated Jan. 23, 1828.

Rome is at this moment enlivened by the preence of several hundred Englishmen, and by the amusements of 12 or 14 Theatres, which are only allowed to be open during the carnival [the feast held before Lent] and the month which precedes it. The streets, so generally silent and deseated, especially in the evening, are now gay and noisy till midnight.

The activity for the diffusion of Catholicism, seems to be by no means diminishing in this capital of the Roman Church. Representatives from the Catholic branches of the Greek, Armenian and Syriac churches, and from most nations of the world, are continually retained at the College of the Propaganda,—that Institution so venerable for its centuries of age, if not for much real usefulness, & more than twenty languages are said to be spoken within its walls. There, as a person familiar with it observed, one may learn how the Catholic world is governed.

The great annual resort of Englishmen to Rome

has led to the establishment of English preaching in one of the Catholic Churches, in a style of ferrour and modesty which is calculated to counteract the unfavourable impressions of surrounding superstition. The object you will readily understand; and the effects on the unsettled can scarcely be doubted.

It is delightful, however, to see light shining in the midst of this darkness. Two evangelical clergymen, the British and Prussian Chaplains, declare weekly the truth as it is in its purity.— The English congregation comprises several hundreds, and exhibits an appearance of devotion rarely seen in Protestant countries. At Naples also is a little church under the protection of the Prussian embassy, amounting to about 300. They are termed the community of French and German Protestants, and are favoured with two excellent pastors, one of each nation, who preach

> From the N. Y. Observer . GLASGOW CITY MISSION.

We have before us a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow, Scotland, dated Jan. 30th, 1828, with an accompanying sheet, giving an account of the operations of the Glasgow City Missionary Society, whose second anniversary was held on the 1st of the same month. This Society was instituted with a view to promote the spiritual welfare of the poor of Glasgow and its neighborhood, by employing persons of approved piety, and otherwise properly qualified, to visit the poor in their own houses, for the purpose of religious discourse; and to use other means for diffusing and increasing among them evangelical truth.— The first year, eight Agents were employed; the second, ten. Of these, six were preachers of the second, ten. Of these, six were preachers of the Gospel, and the other students in divinity. The present year, twenty are to be employed. Each Agent is required to spend four hours daily, in the service of the Mission, except on Saturday, and receives a salary of 40l. [\$177, 60] per an-

Besides visiting from house to house, says the Circular, the Agents congregate the poor in the evenings, in various parts of their respective districts, when they address to them the words of eternal life. During the year that is past, about 13,000 Tracts were distributed amongst the poor, by way of loan; and many copies of the Scrip-tures have been put into the hands of those who that every ministed the Gospel, and especially every missionary be supplied with religious Cracts for gratuates distribution. tion of youth have been opened, and others pre-viously in existence have had their numbers greatly increased; many who had not been church or chapel for years, bave heard from the lips of the Agents, the message of salvation, and some such have been induced to attend regularly upon the means of grace. The hearts of many afflicted ones have been gladdened by the good news of the Gospel, brought to them by the Agents: and instances, it is hoped, are not wanting, of persons having been savingly taught of God. Three Libraries of 50 volumes each, of works of a moral and religious tendency, have been put nto circulation, and others are forming. teach adults to read the Scriptures. The object of the Circular is not merely to ex-

tend information of what is doing in Glasgow, but in the language of the letter, "to excite the friends of the Redeemer residing in large cities, o look around them and consider how man heathen are perishing at their doors," The following is an extract:

Christian Reader-Look around you on the right and left:-are there not some hundreds, it may be thousands, may tens of thousands, as it Glasgow, in your immediate neighborhood, attend no place of worship, and whose souls are perishing for lack of knowledge?—Might you not he instrumental in doing something to convey to them the Gospel?—They will not go to hear it, it must be brought to them. If you have known the richness of a Saviour's love, and are aware of the terrors of the Lord, sit not idle, lest the blood of thy perishing neighbor be required of thee. Go forth yourself; induce others to do so likewise; -- if possible, form a Society for the pur-pose. If a Society already exists, is it in a healthful state; may not a little more be done; "whatsoever thy had findeth to do, do it with thy

Of the operations of the Society, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers savs: "I can state without qualification, and without reserve, that I know not a likelier expedient under Providence for working a great Christian reformation on a people to whom the word and ordinances of Christianity have heretofore been in a great measure unknown.'

Wesleyan Missions .- Mr. W. Ratcliffe, of the Jamaica mission, died on the 16th of Aug. af-ter a short illness.

For the Boston Recorder. PROGRESS OF RELIGION.-GROTON, Ms.

Messrs. Editors,—I have two special reasons for offering the following paper to your readers. First there have been many, and gross misrepresentations as to the progress of religion in this place; and secondly the statement is due to the honor of Him, who hath "chosen the weak things of the weak to confound the things which things of the world to confound the things which

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

The report was first printed in the Christian Examiner, and then in the Christian Register repeatedly, and finally copied into the Recorder, that I was first sent to Groton by some missionary that I was test sent to Groton by some missionary Society. Though I deem it an honor to any man to be worthy the name of a missionary, yet justice to my people demands, that I say, the report, tho emanating from so high authority, is utterly false. My first introduction to Groton was providential, in the fullest sense of the word, and my support derived from the people here. Would I could say this is the worst thing ever said to my prejudice, or to the cause of true resaid to my prejudice, or to the cause of true re-ligion. But experience has most abundantly said to my prejudice, or to the cases abundantly ligion. But experience has most abundantly taught me, that to him who has a consence void of offence, no array of opposition is fearful. It is not yet quite two years sance I came among this people to labor permanently. The question was then very doubtful, whether there was any prospect of planting the standard of truth on this part of the walls of Jerusalem. So thought all who were acquainted with the place. The grounds of discouragement were the following.

1. The state of vital religion was very low.

grounds of discouragement were the following.

1. The state of vital religion was very low.
The aged minister, the venerable Dr. Chaplin, was upwards of eighty years old, and feeble. He had been able to perform but little pastoral duty for a long time. The church was small, feeble, and with but little appearance of life. The respect which the world paid her was very small indeed. But very few practised family prayer. A few had hung their harps on the willows and were mingling their tears with the waters of Babylon, and their sighs with the winds of heaven. But they were but few, and fearful. Church discipline had been too much neglected, and the tide of worldly feeling had swept down almost every monument of piety. I cannot but almost every monument of piety. I cannot but add here, that the aged Minister has been prompt to enter into all my plans of doing good, has aid-ed me with his advice and experience, and has been like a father to me at all times. I can never be too grateful for sacrifices of feelings which he has made, and for that example of meekness and patience under severe circumstances, which he has set me.
2. When I came here, those who wished to

2. When I came here, those who wished to hear evangelical preaching, had no house of worship. They were like sheep destitute both of a shepherd, and fold. The Unitarians had possession of the meeting-house. True, they would be welcome to seats there, and the church might go there and hold her communions; but then, the people must hear none but Unitarian preaching, and have the sacrament administered by the Uniand have the sacrament administered by the Uni-tarian candidate, or by some one who would ex-change with him. In this state of things, we had no alternative but to do as we could. My hearers went to the Academy, and there for near-ly a year, I delivered what I deemed the truth. S. The Unitarians had not only the meeting-house, furniture of the communion table, &c. but the Fund of nearly \$11,000 was so in their hands as to be at their disposal. The weaple had on

as to be at their disposal. The people had not been accustomed to pay a ministerial tax heretofore. Consequently wind and tide could not set more strongly, than did self-interest against the cause of orthodoxy.

4. Religion was much decayed in all this re-

gion. The churches were mostly feeble, and Zion was like the heath in the desert. In the opinion of all, the question was extremely doubtopinion of all, the question was extremely doubtful, whether or not, a remnant could be gathered from the great mass. It was evident that nothing but the interposition of God could ever do it. I well remember going to ask a good man in private life, whether I had better go to Groton; I stated all the circumstances. He looked exceedingly doubtful, but replied, "go—but keep much on your knees before the throne of God." This is not the proper place to give a history of the religious controversy here. I wish now to confine my remarks to the progress of religion.—When we commenced our meetings in the Acade. When we commenced our meetings in the Academy, it was most confidently predicted that the cause would not be, and could not be sustained who opposed orthodoxy, and of course him who taught it, came on every breeze. But these were not half so appalling as the more secret whisper among friends, that the truth should not be livered quite so plainly. In short, there was little to encourage, save the hope that God was about to do something for his cause now so deplo-

Such were the discouragements. Let me now point you to the result of the two years' labor among this people.

1. Great opposition has at times pretailed.

rable in the sight of men.

Reports and stories in print and out of print in abundance. These have all died under their own weight. We laid the corner stone of our meeting-house with prayer, and tears; and in the darkness of night, it was removed away. We assembled for prayer one dark evening, and our harnesses were cut, and our linch-pins taken from our carriages, and many lives were exposed. We retalisted not, and I believe murnured very little. But the half shall not now be told.

2. My people have built a large, and neat Meeting-house, with 124 pews besides the orchestra—have furnished it with stoves, and with a large bell. They have procured many dozen of Nettleton's Village Hymns, for small social meetings;-they have put up a beautiful row of horse sheds, have procured a complete set of com-munion furniture; have done something for foreign missions, and something for the American iety for Promoting Temperance; they collected a Sabbath school, large, well regulated, with a good library. We have a flourishing Libbe class of about 130 members and a Library owned by it, of about 280 volumes. This is one of the most useful engines we have, or could have. We have introduced the monthly concert, and even-ing meetings-of which we sometimes have as many as six in the same evening, in different

3. I had not preached many months before my audience became solemn. It grew more and more so. I tremblingly appointed a meeting for religious inquiry. It was a new thing. At the first meeting there were eighteen. They increased, till sometimes there were ninety or upwards, Every meeting was solemn as the house of death. The convictions were deep, and frequently of long continuance. None came out suddenly with great joy. Among the means used, plain, solemn preaching, and the Inquiry meetings

were the most useful. In a few months upwards of two hundred different individuals came to converse with me at the Inquiry meeting. Many of these were from the neighboring towns. From among the first converts, the Union church of which I am Pastor, was organized. For particular reasons and reasons and the shared lar reasons not necessary to mention, the church under Dr. Chaplin's charge, has not altered its relation, and so my church is composed of new members. It commenced with thirty, and now contains about one hundred members. Several of the hopeful subjects of this revival belonged to other towns. I do not know the exact number of converts, but it may be safely stated to exber of converts, but it may be safely stated to exceed one bundred. Of these, a large proportion
are young, and several are looking forward to
the ministry and other liberal professions. Great
care has been taken to guard the church, and to
be very watchful as to who and what came into
it. We have not regretted any such watchfulness; nor have any as yet, walked unworthy of
their profession, to our knowledge. The effects
upon the community are that family prayer is
coming into practice; the Sabbath is better observed, and the house of God is well filled; the , and the house of God is well filled; the whole counsel of God may be fearlessly delivered; the Post-office is passed on the Sabbath more frequently, the tavern is less frequently visited, and there is much less of ardent spirit drank. The Bible is more revered, and more frequently, faithfully and prayerfully read. Parents are more faithful to their children, and most are more faithful to their own hearts. The feeble churches in this region have been encouraged by the example of my people, and are doing more for Zion. A new ministerial association has been A new ministerial association has been men of Zion around us have been united and strengthened. Still much land remains to be possessed; and in looking over the moral wastes in this region, it seems as if nothing was yet ac-complished. Those who live in cities, and are accustomed to the excitement and power of combination, little know how many more and greater discouragements and obstacles are when they are to be met single-handed, and the struggle is to be endured, and the battle fought by infant be endured, and the battle fought by infant churches all alone. My beloved people are far from being wealthy, and their sacrifices have been of no common kind; and yet we doubt whether an individual is, or feels himself to be, any the poorer for what he has done for the cause of Christ. We should be lamentably ungrateful, not to say, that God has done wonders for this people. To him be all the glory. this people. To him be all the glory.

Before I close, I cannot help adding, as if by

inference, That no church or cluster of praying people however small, need fear to act for God. Let them go forward, and the waters will be divided. Let them arise and thresh, and God will make the bone iron, and the hoof brass. It is a time of his power, and people shall be made willing in the day of his power. None need fear opposi-tion. Let the church look it in the eyes, and then pass on silently to her work, and God will

That no means are so powerful upon the consciences of men as the Bible. I have made this my Alpha and Omega in my labors have made it my theology, and my study; and can assure my brethren in the ministry, that it is indeed the sword of the spirit. Bible-preaching is under-stood, is new, will reach the conscience, and will not wear out.

May we not hope for the prayers of the people of God, that the vine which He hath thus planted here, may spread, and continue to prosper and bring forth much feuit to the honor of that Sawho " is the true God and eternal life."

Yours, Messrs. Editors, &c. Groton, March 20, 1828.

# PERSECUTION.

From the Journal of Commerce. FRANCE.

We observe by our late papers, that the pub-lic mind in France is a good deal excited, in some parts, on account of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to suffer the Protestants, and others who are not of their faith, to be buried in the conse-crated grounds. In Paris, this creates no difficulty, because there are public cemeteries, as that of "Pere la Chaise," &c.; but out of the metropolis, the vexation is sometimes very seriously felt, as there often happens to be no othe burying place than the consecrated one. The following case in point, is reported in one of the ost respectable journals of Paris.

Miss R. the daughter of a Protestant Clergy

man in the country, was placed by her friends under the medical care of a distinguished physician in his own private hospital. Her disorde took a fatal turn. Her father, mother, and sis ter, were constantly in her apartment, and be stowed upon her all that tender care which her situation demanded.

The curate of the parish, Mr. Charansol.learning the danger of the young lady, went to the sician, for not informing him of the situation his patient, as he declared himself unwilling that any one should die in his parish without his ing present to perform the sacred offices of his faith. "But, Mr. Curate, you know very well that she is a Protestant; she has not sent for you." "No matter, I ought to try to convert her, and I am going up to reason with her. What is her me, and what have I to do with a Pro-dergyman?" "But this is unreasonable; testant clergyman?" your zeal carries you too far; you will only make a deplorable scene, and hasten the young lady's death, who does not even know her danger; an you will do a serious injury to my establishment."
"I must speak tσ her; if she is obstinate, I shall have her corpse thrown into the ditch." sician, however, interposed his effectual resis tance to the curate's going into the dying woman's chamber, to reason with her. Two days after, the young lady died; and the curate did not forget his menace-no attempt was made to bury her at Valreas, but they carried the body of the deceased to a neighboring village; and will it be credited? men, women and children were found posted on the road, crying ou!, "To the dilch!" and throwing stones and mud on the coffin.

As such things are attributed to the influence of the Jesuits, it is not surprising that they should be unpopular. How the young persons who are under their care, like their instructers, may be judged of by the following anecdotes.

In the College of Billom it is customary to read some passage of French history during meals. When they came to the life of Henry IV, it was necessary to give some account of his disputes with the Jesuits; and on reading the condemnation of Father Guignard, the collegians one and all clapped their hands and shouted

their applause.
Not long afterwards, the secret discontent that had been brewing for some time, burst forth in a manner that gave more trouble than the last affair. About thirty of the youngsters had plotted together to turn the reverend fathers out of doors. Foreseeing that they should meet with resistance from a great number of the servants, a subscription was opened among themselves to procure fire-arms. Seven had already subscribed, and were furnished with pistois. The Fathers, how-ever, having got wind of the matter, the seven signers were sent home to their friends, and the thing became the talk of the neighborhood.

Outrageous Assault upon a meeting of English Dissenters.—A most violent and wicked Assault Discellers.—A most violent and wicked Assault was made, in the course of last year, upon a company of Dissenters assembled at Charney, near Wantage, Eng. while worshipping God in a house which was supposed to be duly registered according to law. But on entering a prosecution against the rioters,—although the certificate of its registration was produced, in Court, signed by the exclassiastical register of Salisbury:—the by the ecclesiastical register of Salisbury;—the suit was rejected on account of a flaw in the in-bats, and beating all that came within their reach. And notwithstanding all this they are suffered to escape with impunity through a mere "flaw" in the indictment! These are some of the miseries, which follow in the train of a reli-gious establishment, creating disabilities in the people, and abridging their inalienable rights.

### REVIVALS

In Kentucky. - A letter in the Western Luminary, from the Rev. J. C. Barnes, of Paint-Lick Garard Co. states, that the work of the Lord barard Co. states, that the work of the Lord appears to be still progressing in that congregation and one in Richmond. To the former church 65 have been added since some time in the autumn, and about 20 more profess a hope. To Richmond church between 30 and 40 have been added, and several to the Baptist churches in that place and vicinity. in that place and vicinity.

In Livingston County, N. Y .- A Missionary at the foot of Conesus Lake writes, under date of March 4th, to the Secretary of the Western A-gency: "When I commenced my labors among his people, (May last,) I found religion extreme ly low. Late in the summer, the prayer-meetings began to be better attended,-a solemnity at times pervaded them, but no appearance of special revival was manifest, until December.—
A "Conference of the Churches" was then held here, from which period many date their convic-tions. Through the whole winter the scene has tions. Through the whole while the schemas been wonderful, astonishing and glorious, in the eyes of this people and myself. As far as I have been able to ascertain, about 70 persons or up-wards have given evidence of conviction, while about forty are beginning to indulge the bope of a saving change. Convictions are still multiply-Jesus is still riding in triumph in the mids of us-new harps are beginning to tune his praise -new eyes to weep at his feet, and to awake with admiring joy at the wonders of his love.— Among the means in the work, which the Great Head of the Church has evidently blessed, are, the preaching of the "word," earnest prayer, visitation of the brethren, stated conference and prayer meetings, the reading of Tracts and the formation of a Female Tract Society, which has been of extensive benefit in circulating instruction in destitute families."

In Connecticut .- 'The Rev. S. Shailer, of Haddam, writes to the Editor of the Chr. Secretary, that since last fall, "the number of hopeful converts through the whole town of Haddam, among the various denominations is probably from 2 to

In Milford, Conn .- An extract of a letter published in the New-York Observer, dated March 14. It has pleased God, after a season of great darkness, to revive his work in this place new spirit of love has appeared among Chris--their efforts have been great and united: their influence has been brought to bear on the consciences of sinners, in a new manner. They have discovered that they have something to do. I have greatly rejoiced in the aid which has been derived from their exertions, and in the high stand which they have taken, arising from a nore just apprehension of their obligations and

In Maine .- The Rev. D. Bartlett, of Warren. Me. informs the Editor of the Watchman, that 58 have been added to the Baptist Church there, and the work still continues. In Thomaston and St. George revivals exist, and about 30 in each have been baptized. In Friendship and Cushing, there are favorable indications.

Warren, Me .- A correspondent in Warren writes; "There is some special attention to reli-gion in this place. About fifty have connected themselves with the Baptists, and about twenty with the Congregationalists. The attention still with the Congregationalists. continues in different parts of the town."

In Wiscosset, Me .- We learn that attention to religion has existed for some weeks, and that it has extended to all classes of society.

# TRACTS.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

In relation to the progress of this Society, we have to mention, that the blessing of the Lord till manifestly rests upon it; that the calls for Tracts are increasing, especially from the destitracts are increasing, especially from the desti-tion and that evidences of their usefulness are daily accumulating. More than four millions of Tracts have been published since May 1, in is-suing which, very large obligations for paper have been necessarily assumed. Upwards of \$4000 will become due for that article early in the month of May; and donations and remittances at that time, while by many they can be very conveniently transmitted, will be much needed and very beneficial to the Society.

Am. T. Mag. DONATION OF \$1000,

From the American Tract Society, Boston. At a meeting of the Committee of the Amerian Tract Society, Boston, March 14, it was "Resolved-That in view of the pressing wants of the American Tract Society at New-York, as ommunicated to the public in the American Tract Magazine for February, 1828-wants both to meet the payment of their necessary bills, and to furnish their Depository with an adequate supply of Tracts, one thousand dollars be remitted as a donation to that Society."

In looking, writes the Secretary, at your pro nosal to Auxiliaries to contribute \$5000 in donations, we felt, that the request was reasonable and that \$1000 would not be more than ou share; and we hope all your Auxiliaries will feel the importance of sustaining your Society in its operations, which God has so manifestly bles

Author of " The Swearer's Prayer." The Rev. William Rust, of Hull, England. who recently departed this lite, was a faithful preacher, abundant in labours, and the author of several valuable publications, and among others, of "The Swearer's Prayer." This Tract was occasioned, under Providence, by the fol-lowing circumstance;—A Clergyman having observed a group of sailors blaspheming, in a sea-port town, as he was on his way to his congregaion on the Sabbath, remonstrated with them on the wickedness of their course; and in his ser-mon, alluded to what he called "The Swearer's Prayer." Mr. Rust being present, caught the expression, and immediately formed upon it that lmirable Tract, which has done so much good in reclaiming sinners.

"SERIOUS THOUGHTS ON ETERNITY."

A pious Lady in Virginia sent the Tract, Serious Thoughts on Elernity, to a female whose conduct and deportment had been far from beconduct and deportment had been far from be-coming, requesting her to read it, with sincere prayer to God to bless it to her soul's salvation. She read it, and the Holy Spirit opened her eyes to see her danger; she read it again and again, and was brought under the most powerful con-victions of her lost condition by nature and prac-tice. She felt her need of a Saviour; cried to him for mercy; and in a few weeks, was enabled to relate in him as "all her salvation and all to rejoice in him, as "all her salvation and all her desire." Her walk and conversation, for several months, have given good evidence, that she has really "passed from death unto life." [ib.

From the American Tract Magazine. TRACT BLESSED TO A YOUNG MARRIED

A young Lady in the city of New-York, who is actively engaged in the cause of Tracts, sent lately a few of these invaluable pioneers of the Sacred Word to a brother residing in N. in the same state, for distribution among his neigh-bours; hopingthat they might be useful, and exbours; hoping that they might be useful, and excite a more lively interest in Tract Institutions. On a subsequent visit to the city, her brother observed to her; "One of those Tracts you sent us, we have leason to believe, has been the means of saving a soul." She inquired the name of the Tract, and what were the particular incident extends of the tract of the tract. dents attending the reading of it. He replied, it was entitled, "Solemn Inquiries and Counsel to eareless Sonners;" and that he gave it to a young married lady, very gay, and thoughtless of every thing but what the world calls happi-

The hext day he met with her, and noticing an expression of anxiety on her countenance al-togeher new, asked her if she had read the Trat. She replied that she had, but it had on ly mide her unhappy; and added, that she did not know that she ever before had had a soleron though concerning her soul. After some conversation, he ignited her to attend a prayer meeting in the evening. She assented; and there had deep views of her situation as a sinner unreconcied b God. Her convictions did not leave her: but she was soon led to submit to the Gospel termsof salvation, and rejoice in God, as in Christ reconciling the world unto himself."

Blest messerer of Truth! haste on thy way, Say vet timany a wand'rer, "Stop, and think!----Of dread etaity! Stay, sinner, stay!

And be the birit thy companion still,
To press te solemn question to the heart,
Awake thejorocience with His piercing dart,
And, with a power His own subdue thy stubborn will.

From the london Tract Magazine for March THE SWEARER'S PRAYER.

A young nan of generally vicious habits, and in particula awfully addicted to profane swearing, was staidingon the bank of a river, waiting (as was lis usual practice) for an opportunity of setting pasengers across in his boat, attending on partes who might be going on the water. A tentleman passing by, heard him speaking to some d his companions,-"and no doubt," observes the poor man himself, "heard meswear too, for seldom spoke without it." He came up, and getting into the man's boat, desired him to put aross; the usual fee for which is one penny. Bfore they had got half over, the gentleman hasily stopped the waterman, and desired him to reurn, saying, that he would give him sixpence to pt him back again, if he would promise to read a fract which he put into his hand. Struck win the singularity of the gentle man's conduct, art pleased with the liberality of the reward, he tadly promised to read the Tract—and dal soccordingly. It pleased God to awaken in his and serious reflections on his past life and his dingerous state; and he began to be concerned bout his immortal interests. Hitherto the Sabbih had been profaned, and the house of God tally neglected by him; and he had discovered reat opposition whenever his wife had propose to go; -but the following Lord's day, to hergreat astonishment, he desired her to get on he things in good time, as he intended to accompany her. He went, and has ever since continued to ge; he forsook his vicious companions ad badpractices, and became a companion of thm that ear the Lord; and so total and decideds the change in his habits and pursuits, as to affed delighful ground to hope and believe that f him it my be truly said "he is a new creature.n Christ Jsus—old things have passed away—bejold all things are become new!"

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, APRILA, 1828.

New-Hampshire Branch of th American Education Society First Repor Sept. 1827. We acknowledge our obligations for a copy of

but one year, il can have acomplished but little. Two agents were appinted, who in 11 weeks visited & towns, forming auxiliaries, and procuring subcriptions an donations. The amount received into the tasury in the year. was \$496 10. The number cheneficiaries transferred from the Parent Socty to this Branch, was 14, of whan 13 were, athe time, members of Dartmouth College. To others, also members of that College, were sterwards received. Five having received their ist degree, the number of beneficiaries remaining is 11. Several pages of the Report are empoyed, in successfuly obviating objections with have been raised against the operations of Eucation Societies. Officers: Gov. Morrili, Pres.; Prof. Adams,

Pres.; Prof Hadenck, Sc. S. Fletcher, Esq. oncord, Treas .- Seven honovry V. Presidents, and seven Directors. The net annual meeting is to be at Salisbury, on the Luesday evening preceding the first Wednesda of Sept. 1828.

CANADA

It affords us much pleasure trecord the followng instance of belevolent entrprize in Canada. It is taken from acircular regived at this office. CANADA EDUCATION AND OME MISSIONA-

Although the pesent state and future pros-Although the pesent state and future prospects, of the rapidy increase population of Canada, are encouraging, as it reards the things of this life; still it istoo evidento be denied, that in many places, the people as lamentably destitute of the means of spirital instruction respecting the life that is to coa. Many of them "are as sheep without a sheherd."—No sound of the church-going bell is herd to call them to the House of God—no spirital guide to teach them, and lead then "in the hearrow way that leadeth unto life." leadeth unto life."

leadeth unto life."

Hitherto the surply of spitual teachers has been chiefly from he Moth. Country; but it may well be said of all that ave as yet come, "What are these ahong so my?" Every person, acquainted with the stat of Canada, and who feels interested in the et all welfare of the people, will admit aid lamenthat the supply is by no means equal to the dennd.

An English College in Montreal, on liberal principles, similar to the Scotch Universities is desideratum in Canada: -where all the highe branches of useful learning might be acquired where Theological Students could obtain essary education for the Ministry, without being required to subscribe to the creed, or conform to the practices, of any particular denomination.— Until such an institution be established, a supply of qualified spiritual teachers, adequate to the wants of the increasing and extending population of these Provinces, can hardly be expected. In the mean time, although all that is necessary cannot be obtained, a great deal more may, and ought to be done. Let all who love the Lord, and pray "thy kingdom come," add to fervent prayers, active exertions; and with the blessing prayers, active exertions; and with

Impressed with a deep sense of the destitute state of Canada, and the necessity of doing something to provide a remedy, a meeting was held in Montreal, on the 20th December, 1827, when it was resolved to form a Society, for the double purpose of providing the means of educating pious young men for the Ministry, and acting as me Missionary Society for Canada.

We copy those articles of the Constitution which contain the leading principles of the Socity. Art. II. The object of this Society shall be the promulgation of the Gospel in Canada. And in order to accomplish this, the Society will direct order to accomplish this, the Society will direct its efforts to educate pious young men for the Gospel Ministry; to assist Congregations that are unable to support a stated minister; and as far as practicable, send the Gospel to the destitute in both Provinces.

Art. V. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to receive here for the second.

Directors to receive benefactions; to take measures for raising funds; to examine candidates to be educated for the ministry; to make appropriations; to appoint Missionaries; and instruct them as to the field, and the manner of their labours.—And as this Society is grounded upon broad catholic principles, the Board of Directors shall not exercise any controul over the internal government of the Churches, or Congregations,

which they assist.

Art. X. Appropriations to beneficiaries, and feeble congregations, shall be made in the form of loans, without interest: which, however, may be converted into a permanent grant; and the obligation to refund cancelled, at the discretion

of the Board of Directors.

Art. XI. It is expected that beneficiaries of the Society will exclusively confine their labours to Canada, under the direction of the Board of

The officers are a President, 2 Vice Presidents, Secretary, a Treasurer, who, with 7 others, constitute a Board of Directors. 'The Rev. J. S Christmas is a Director, the only clergyman in the list of officers.-We are compelled to defer an interesting portion of the address of the Directors to the public.

#### NEWSPAPER CIRCUIT.

Our readers may recollect the plan, mentioned by a cor-espondent in December last, and adopted by him, for circulating the Recorder and Zion's Herald by lending them from one family to another; and that he had formed two routes through the distance of 25 miles each. We have received another communication from him, by which it ap pears he is prosecuting his plan with success; and that he is desirous of having benevolent people adopt it in all the destitute parts of the country. We make a few extracts.

" From a small village in Somerset county, Me., 16 papers are put in motion, on 8 lines, on the above plan. Here a Congregationalist and Methodist, after reading each other's papers, supply a route weekly and forward them on Monday. Each family on the lines passes them on the same day. The destitute families now supplied are about 200, after deducting those unwilling to pass them. Four new papers have been enlisted and attached to the lines since the plan was first suggested, and more must be procured to keep it in successful operation .- Sur pose we find on an average 5 readers in each family, then 1000 persons have the privilege of reading 2 papers week ly, that would if it were not for this plan remain destitute Suppose 1000 villages in America put this system in opera tion to the same extent then one million persons might be benefitted. But this is not all. The system is to forward racts and other important publications; such as Reports of the various benevolent Societies, Sermons, and other ublic Addresses, when powerful and we should hope effectual calls are made, for aid in the good cause of civilizng and Christianizing the world.

'I will answer some objections that have been made gainst my plan. It is predicted, that it will lessen the number of actual subscribers. To this I reply, that the way to procure subscribers to religious papers is, to get the feelings of people interested in them. This is done by my plan, and that with a class of people that cannot at present be reached in any other way. Again it is said, that some will not pass the papers. I reply, offer them the privilege; if they abuse it, take it from them, and give it to such as will improve it and be thankful for it. Seminels should this Report. Maving existed its present form be placed on every route, to see that they pass the papers necessary."

To this it may be added, that a writer in Zion's Herald nentions the adoption of the same plan at some place in

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The Grand Jury of Erie county, N. Y. at the March Term of the Court, presented as Nuisances, "Dissipation, or habitual Drunkenness: Gambling, or privileged plundering; and Houses of Ill Fame." It appears that the latter are numerous in the suburbs of the principal town, and are the direct cause of ruin to many. They also set their faces against another evil in the following terms

The Grand Jury further respectfully beg leave to represent, that the conduct of the last Theatrical Company, who played in Buffalo village, was, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, immoral and disgraceful; it is in evidence that a quarrel and fight was had on the stage behind he scenes; that from the disorderly conduct of those who attended the performances, the necessity of a strong police was apparent. We condemn, in the most pointed manner, such disor-derly proceedings, and present them, as public

We believe that the strong arm of the law is not to be the principal engine in the suppression of immorality and vice. But when iniquity thus abounds, it is time for the Guardians of the public welfare to speak with a decided voice. We therefore agree with the Editor of the Rochester Observer, that "the men who in the midst of such profligacy can come out boldly and fearlessly, regarding the oaths and obligations to God and their country as paramount to every other consideration: have secured honor to themselves and have done a service to the people of the county of Erie of the most substantial kind; and we may hope that when there is so much moral courage in exposing vice, there will be a corresponding courage and energy in applying the

remedy." In New-York city, out of 53,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15, not less than 12,000 are said to be entiredestitute of the means of instruction.

AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY, CONCORD, N. H This is auxiliary to the American Tract So. ciety, Boston, and was formed Jan. 23, 1927, with \$74,56 subscribed to establish the Depository and \$52,75 annual subscriptions of the members Forty four Societies auxiliary to this have been formed; 21 are in Merrimack Co., and the remainder in counties adjacent. The auxiliaries have contributed \$552,43, and \$81,57 have been received for Tracts sold to individuals. The number of pages sold is 628,359; on hand 208 165. The circulation of Tracts in that vicinity has been vastly increased, by this plan of es tablishing a Large Auxiliary, having a Deposi tory of its own.

#### LIGHT STOLEN.

The following singular account is from a letter of the Rev. Lott Carey, at Liberia.

The heathen in our vicinity are so very any ous for the means of light that they will buy it. beg it, and, sooner than miss of it, they will steal it. To establish this, I will mention a circumstance which actually took place in removin our school establishment up to Cape Mount. had upwards of 40 natives to carry our baggage and they carried something like 250 bars; a pan of them went on four days beforehand, and had every opportunity to commit depredations, but o all the goods that were sent and carried there, nothing was lost except fifteen spelling books five of them were recovered again that I was almost pleased to find them stealing books, as they know that you have such a number of them in America, and that they can, and no doubt will, be supplied upon better terms.

### LIBERIA.

A Circular of the Colonization Board contains the following very succinct & animating account of the African Colory. 1. Its population exceeds twelve hundred. 2. The Colonial Government s well ordered and efficient in its operation, and all the officers of this Government, the Colonial Agent excepted, are kee men of colour, who have settled in Liberia. 3. The Colony is provided with ample means of defence, both against the natives of the country, and the pirates of the coast. 4. The settlers are generally regular and correct in their moral habits, and man incere and exemplary christians. 5. The lands of the Colony and the neighbouring country are very fertile, and abound in the various productions of the most favoured tropical climates. - No doubt can be entertained that they are capable of giving support to a very numerous civilized population. 6. The commerce of the Colony is becoming profitable, and from this source alone several individuals have in the course of three four years, placed themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances. 7. Schools are established, and every child in the colony enjoys their advantages. 8. The Colonial Government es jurisdiction over one hundred and forty miles of coast; and on this line, no less than eight sta tions are occupied by settlers or traders from the Colony. 9. The Colony is manifestly exerting benign and extensive influence over the native tribes, & has nearly excluded the slave trade from the whole region over which it holds authority

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims. Feb. 1828, No. 11.—Con-ents: Communications; The Congregational Churches of Massachusetts. Thoughts on Revivals of Religion, con tinued. Second Letter to the Editor of the Christian Exminer. Religion in Germany. Miscellancous Department; Protestantism in France, continued .- Published by Pierce & Williams, No. 20, Market Street.

The Ladies Magazine, No. III. for March, has appear ed. The contents of this number are: Original Miscella ny. Sketch of a Beauty. Sketches of American Charac er-No. 2. Wedding and Funeral. Accomplishments. No. tice of Gallaudet's Address. Legend of the White Moun-tains. Critical Notices. "Blue Stocking Hall." "Flirtation." "The Well-Spent Hour." Original Poetry Stanzas written in S. Carolina, C. G. The Sacrifice. J The Two maidens, Cornelia. The Old Elm Tree, A. M. W. The Dream, Cornelia. The Departed, C Children at their Winter Sports, H. Sonnet, To Marianne -Published monthly by Putnam & Hunt, 362 Washington Street, at \$3 a year.

More Publications .- W. Hastings, of Waterville, Me. proposes to publish a Magazine once in two months, at 75 cts, a year, entitled " The Christian Manual." It is to be " a collection of the best Essays on religious subjects, from American periodicals."---The same gentleman also proposes "The Quarterly Rural Observer," a Magazine for practical Agriculture, at 50 cts. à

year. " Monthly Preachers .- In the month of June 1826, the Rev. Austin Dickinson commenced in this city the publication of the National Preacher:-in addition to which there are now publish ed, the "Liberal Preacher," Unitarian, at Keene, N. H.; edited by Rev. T. R. Sullivan; the "Baptist Preacher," at Boston, edited by Rev. William Collier; the "Christian Preacher," at Dover, Del. edited by Rev. Mr. Campbell; "The Virginia & North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher," at Fayetteville, N. C. edited by Rev. Colin McIver; "The Gospel Preacher," Universalist, at Providence, R. I. edited by Rev. David Pickering; and "The Western Preacher," at Leroy, N. Y. edited by Rev. Mr. Hochkiss."—
N. Y. Obs.—To these may be added the "American Engaged in the Rev. Will. can Evangelist," at Boston, edited by Rev. Wiliam Williams, of Salem, Ms. This is a month publication, on precisely the same plan, although it does not bear the name of "Preacher."

We have just been favored with some of the first numbers of "The Evangelical Museum," and of "The Virginia and N. Carolina Presby terian Preacher," both monthly publications, is sued at Fayetteville, N. C. and conducted by the Rev. Colin McIver. The Museum is a religious Magazine, principally composed at present of selections from American and European works. The sermons contained in the Preacher are, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of Shepherdstown, Va

Ireing's Life of Columbus.—This work in spoken of in high terms in the American Quarterly Review for March Those parts of it especially which relate to the early education and habits of Columbus, and to his personal char acter, are represented to be novel and most interesting. The author had access to the best sources of information.

The Teacher's Guide .-- The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst ransferred his interest in the "Teacher's Guide and Paents' Assistant," to the publisher of the American Journal of Education, by whom it will be continued. It will be ucted by Mr. Russell, Editor of the Journal

Mr. Spark's Life of Ledyard, which was published here in the first of January last, has been announced as in the ress in London.

Among the passengers in the packet ship Birmingham, which sailed from New-York for Liverpool on Monday latter was Mr. Sparks. The object of his visit to England, is to procure from the public offices, and other sources, materials with reference to Washington's papers, and the his tory of the country. In pursuit of the same of ject he wisited nearly all the old states of the union, & obtained, personal inquiry, from the public depositories and collections, whatever documents would serve to ret work under his editorial care more complete. The American Review, during his absence, will be coby Mr. Everett.

AII The Ladies'Cor the Greeks, abou portion of their will make many may not this exatown and village letter of condol Greece, to be sen been translated George Perdicari ant Institution at letter from Dr. Ho he shall probably of Philadelphia, character of the G is fashionable to

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\*See Recorder for I † Recorder of Feb.

# RELIGIO

The present an e-ments of Providence Antichests—the In-ward Fœ—the Ro-bian Impostor, are no ful mind. The wo-in Ireland—the fe-and Spain—the rap-adge iff France—t —the blow which New World—all the New World-all t tancously with the dations of the two homedan Delusion Persia, may well I ber Christian to co this shaking of the of our active Socie iberal support, is more opportunities them than they hav So vast are the wa me mighty moral lecting at once, or masses of mankind, edge which can be i will but create, as for larger supplies.

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BLICATIONS.

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, No. III. for March, has appearumber are: Original Miscella-Sketches of American Charac-Funeral. Accomplishments. No-Legend of the White Moun-"Blue Stocking Hall." "Flirent Hour." Original Poetry. lina, C. G. The Sacrifice, J. ns, Cornelia. The Old Elm Tree, n, Cornelia. The Departed, C. orts, H. Sonnet, To Marianne. Putnam & Hunt, 362 Washington-

as .- W. Hastings, of Waterto publish a Magazine once 5 cts. a year, entitled " The It is to be " a collection of religious subjects, from Ame--The same gentleman also arterly Rural Observer," a ical Agriculture, at 50 cts. a

chers .-- In the month of June, ation of the National Preachwhich there are now publish-reacher," Unitarian, at Keene, ev. T. R. Sullivan; the "Bap-Boston, edited by Rev. Wil-"Christian Preacher," at Dove Rev. Mr. Campbell; "The Carolina Presbyterian Preache, N. C. edited by Rev. Col-Gospel Preacher," Universal-R. I. edited by Rev. David The Western Preacher," at d by Rev. Mr. Hochkiss." e may be added the " Amert Boston, edited by Rev. Wil-Salem, Ms. This is a monthly ccisely the same plan, although e name of "Preacher."

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in the packet ship Birmingham, York for Liverpool on Monday last object of his visit to England, is blic offices, and other sources Washington's papers, and the pursuit of the same object states of the union, & obtains the public depositories and puments would serve to rend The No il care more complete. The No ring his absence, will be conduct Daily Adv.

AID TO THE GREEKS.

The Ladies' Committee of this city had received \$2000 for the Greeks, about a week ago. We trust that is but a small portion of their ultimate receipts; though even that sum will make many widows' hearts to sing for joy. Why may not this example be imitated by the Ladies of every town and village in N. England?-Mrs. Sigourney, in behalf of the Ladies' Committee of Hartford, has written letter of condolence to their "Sisters and Friends" in Greece, to be sent with their benefactions. The letter has been translated for that purpose into Modern Greek by George Perdicari, a teacher and student in Mount Pleasant Institution at Amherst, who is a native of Greece. letter from Dr. Howe to the same Committee, states, that he shall probably sail for Greece about the first of June; after he has visited the interior of New York and the city of Philadelphia, to awaken the sympathy of the people. He also wishes to finish his publication, to retrieve the character of the Greeks from the false aspersions which it is fashionable to cast upon it.

#### For the Boston Recorde HARVARD COLLEGE.

"If hereny enter among you, how will my hopes and expectations be defeated! And more than this, how displeasing will it be to the great God! If this shall ever hoppen, LET THE INSTITUTION BE NO LONGER CALLED BY MY NAME." Epitaph of John Harvard.

hoppen, LET THE INSTITUTION BE NO LONGER CALLEB BY MY AME." Epitaph of John Harvard.

It is no grateful task to expose perversion and injustice, where one has no sinister ends to compass, and no personal emitties to gratify. But though the duty be painful, I feel it in the present case to be imperious. To be silent, would be to wink at the sublushing riolation of this most sacred principles of morality and religion.

In my communications on the lst, 22d, and 29th of February, I established the propositions that Hollis was a man of, piety and strictly orthodox sentiments, that the express language of his statutes required that his Professor be a man of sound or orthodox sentiments, and that the corporation gave Mr. Hollis a solemn bond as explicit as words could make it, binding themselves and their successors to a religious and sociolable observance of his statutes, according to the will of the Founder. I shall now make a remark or two on the remaining proposition.

4. There is in the present appropriation of the Hollis Divinity Fund, an unprincipled and sacrifegious perversion, such as this country has never before witnessed. I need not inform this community, that Harvard College, in its religious influence, has become thoroughly and exclusively sectarian, that is, Unitarian. I know not of a College in our country so exclusively sectarian; none certainly whose influence is considered as so injurious to the cause of truth and the salvation of mon, by the great body of the pious. Its very friends boast of it as "the bulwark of the Unitarian cause."

The present incumbent of the Hollis Professorship, as

of truth and the salvation of men, by the great body of the pious. Its very friends boast of it as "the bulwark of the Unitarian cause."

The present incumbent of the Hollis Professorship, as I believe every one acquainted with his writings is convinced, throws the whole weight of his influence into the scale of Unitarianism. The funds of Hollis, together with other sacrod legacies, are now perverted to the cautious and unwearied propagation of Unitarian sentiments among the inexperienced youth and through them, like a moral blight, over our country. What the Professor's sentiments definitely are, or in other words how far he has proceeded in his march towards Deism, he seems resolved the public shall not be informed (that is, I suppose, until they are prepared to bear them.)

He has chiefly revealed himself in negatives. He does not believe in the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the personal existence of the Holly Spirit, in regeneration, nor in the eternity of fiture punishment, though with regard to the last named doctrine, he seems to fear he was too fast for public sentiment, and to regret that he expressed himself so as to be understood. Now I say boldly, these are sentiments, and this is an influence on which the pious and venerable Hollis would have looked with shuddering. To have anticipated that he should have contributed to spread

have anticipated that he should have contributed to spread such an influence among the youth of N. England, would have filled his soul with the chill of death. His Professor

such an influence among the youth of N. England, would have filled his soul with the chill of death. His Professor has declared a war of extermination against most of those doctrines which he held doarer than life.

This is an unprincipled and sacrilegious perversion. It is a perversion, if the constitution of this Commonwealth is any authority, when a fund of this kind is appropriated not in accordance with "THE TRUE INFERT AND MEAN-ING OF THE DONOR OR DONORS, GRANTOR OR GRANTING, DEVISOR OR DEVISORS." What man in his senses can read the letters of Hollis to Dr. Coleman, and his statute XI," and believe that the present appropriation is according to the true intent and meaning of the pious Foundar? The pious Hollis, who said, "My rejecting is in Jesus Christ my God and Saviour," intend to appropriate its sacred benefactions to the support of a Unitarian and Universalist Professor!! Did "round and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor!! Did "round and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor!! And Universalists! Professor!! Did "round and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor! Did "round and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor!! And Universalists! Professor!! And Universalists! Professor!! Did "sound and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor!! And Universalists! Professor!! And Universalists! Professor!! Did "sound and Orthodox" is his nouth include Unitarians and Universalists! Professor!! And

\*See Recorder for Feb. 1, and 22. † Recorder of Feb. 29.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The present an era of Great Events .- The movements of Providence in reference to the two great Antichests—the Internal Corruptor and the Out-ward Fos—the Romanist Usurper, and the Arabian Impostor, are most awakening to the thoughtful mind. The work of mercy so happily begun in Ireland—the feverish condition of Portugal and Spain—the rapid growth of Christian knowl-adge in France—the precarious state of Austria the blow which Popery has received in the New World—all these things concurring simultaneously with the shaking to their very foundations of the two great supporters of the Mahomedan Delusion, the Empires of Turkey and Persia, may well lead the most cautious and sober Christian to conclude that we are actually in a great crisis of the world. Immeasurable field of labor may be speedily opened to Christians by this shaking of the nations; and, already, the cry of our active Societies for more laborers and more iberal support, is loud and pressing, because nore opportunities for labor are presented to them than they have the means of embracing. so vast are the wants of the world, that unless ome mighty moral change shall take place, affecting at once, or in a short period, immense masses of mankind, the apply of Christian knowledge which can be turnished by all our Societies, will but create, as God shall bless it, a demand for larger supplies .- Lond. Miss. Rev.

The Wane of Mahomedonism. - The rapid dissolution of that Strength of Dominion by which Mahomedanism has been upheld, is truly re-markable: both Turkey and Persia are at the est of the Christian Powers. The Cresent wanes before the Cross! While Turkey was receiving her death-wound, in the forced Pacifica-tion of Greece by the Battle of Navarino on the 20th of October, the Russian Imperial Guard had almost at the same hour mounted the breach, made by the cannon of the army in a few days n the walls of Erivan, the supposed impregnable oulwark of Persia, and from which they had been of tersia, and role which they had been tepulsed in 1809 with great slaughter in a desperate assault made after a six months' siege: the surrender of Tebriz, the seat of government Prince Abbas Mirza, immediately nd terms of peace were dictated by the conquer-r. That Power of the Christian World, which

as long been suspended over the head of the lahomedan, has thus fallen with weight irrestible: and it is perfectly plain, that, whether in arope or in Asia, on the arrival of that hour, the overruling Providence of Him who makes tions to serve His will, while they mean only there their own, when it shall be deemed the brest of the Christian Powers further to weakor entirely destroy the temporal dominion of

at eir mercy .- Lond. Miss. Reg. Le Netherlands .- Robert Haldane, Esq. who as sided for some years on the continent of curte, has in a second Review of the conduct f the Directors of the British and Foreign Bie Sciety, given a full and interesting account the state of religion in several kingdoms. is acount of the state of religion in Holland, prespnds to what was related to us by a friend,

who lately visited that country. Things have been in a miserable condition there, since the expulsion of the Orange family, and their connexion with the French. There is, however, at present, the prospect of better days in the Netherlands. lands. The gospel is now preached in its puri-ty, by some distinguished men, who occupy the pulpits of the churches where our fathers wor-shipped. There is a prospect of a revival of pure religion there.—Mag. Ref. D. Chh.

THE BIBLE CAUSE. In Virginia. - A new Auxiliary to the Bible cause in our state has lately risen at Ebenezer Academy, in Brunswick county, under the name of "the Ebenezer Bible Society auxiliary to the B. S. of Virginia."—This society was formed on the 9th inst.

Richmond Vis.

Onondaga County, N. Y .- One year ago the Bible Society of Onondaga county resolved to supply every destitute family within their bounds, with a copy of the holy scriptures. At a meeting of the Society held at Manlius, on the 20th Feb. last, it appeared that the resolution had been effected. "Fourteen hundred families," says our correspondent, " were found destitute, and they have been supplied." And it was "Resolved, That every child who can read in

Onondaga county, shall be furnished with a Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."-S. S. Vis.

In Indiana, The Female Bible Society of Floyd Co. Indiana, have resolved to supply the destitute of that County.

Stafford County, N. H .- We learn from the N. H. Observer, that gentlemen from different parts of the county of Strafford, assembled at Wolfborough, March 18th, and formed a County Bible Society, auxiliary to the N. H. Bible Socicty. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Willey of Rochester, Lancaster of Gilmanton, wood of Meredith, Smith of Sandwich, Hidden of Tamworth, and Rood of Gilmanton. The new Society resolved, that with the blessing of God, they will supply every family destitute of a Bible in the county, within the present year. The Kelley of Barrington, Nichols of Wakefield, Nor ble in the county, within the present year. The County was then divided into 11 districts of three towns each, and an agent appointed in each dis-trict, whose duty it is to appoint sub-agents in every town and school-district, to ascertain and supply every destitute family, and to solicit sub-scriptions to the funds of the society.

Wants of the Country.—At the last stated sessions of the Orange Presbytery, a member said that in visiting one afternoon, he found fifteen families, destitute of the word of God. This was in a town and not "in a corner."—Vis. & Tel.

The Sabbath .- The Charleston Union Presby tery have unanimously resolved, to approve the resolutions of the last General Assembly respecting the Sabbath, and to comply with them. The principal object of them is, to engage ministers to preach frequently on the subject; and to engage the authorities of the several churches, in judicious efforts to prevent the violation of the sa-

cred day,

The Sabbath.—A meeting of gentlemen at Utica has approved the proposal for establishing a National Society to promote the sanctification of the Sabbath; and has appointed a committee of correspondence on the subject, consisting of 13 persons.—Canal Boats on the Eric Canal, begin to be advertised to run day and night, Sabbath Days excepted.

Appropriate Prayer.—A correspondent of the Christian Mirror, that various important subjects of prayer may receive due attention, and none of them be forgotten in the family, and the closet, and the social circle, proposes to assign them to different days of the weeks as follows. For Monday; The universal spread of the gospel, Missionaries, Miss. Societies—Tuesday; Other benevolent religious institutions, such as Bible, Tract, Sabbath School, Education, and Bethel Union Societies—Wednesday; Churches, Re-Union Societies—Wednesday; Churches, Revivals of Religion—Thursday; Colleges, Academies, Schools. Theo. Seminaries—Friday; Our Nation, its Rulers, Peace, Temperance, and E-mancipation Societies, The nations of the earth Saturday; Relatives, Preparation for the Sabbath, —Sabbath; Means of grace, Worshipping Assem-

The County of Monroe, N. Y. has contributed \$1,588,23 for the service of Home Missions, within a year. A few years ago, the receipts of a state missionary society of New-England did not exceed that sum. It was not a small state; neither was it behind other states in its religious

straitened for money, than before he began this

Saving .- A man, who thought he lived very economically, resolved at the beginning of this year to keep an account of his expenses, and to let nothing appear in his account book, which he thought he would be ashamed to see in the book fremembrance at the day of Judgment. the first day of March he found that in two months he had saved thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. This is the Lord's money.

Vis. & Tel.

Waste. - In a Southern village, containing no more than 250 whites, the value of various kinds of ardent spirits sold and consumed is estimated at not less than \$5000 annually. The whole county, in which the village is, gave the last year about \$300 to the support of religious institutions!-ib.

New Mission .- We learn by the Western Recorder, that the American Board have deter mined to establish a mission among the Indians near Green Bay; and that the Rev. Jesse Miner of N. Stockbridge, N.Y., with his family will remove thither for that purpose, this spring. He expects to be accompanied by a schoolmaster, a farmer, and two female assistants.

A Presbyterian Education Society has been formed in Kentucky, of which the Western Luminary says: "We hail the formation of the second says the Boundary Says: stitution, as a new era in the Presbyterian Church in our state, and hope that immediate efforts will be made by all the friends of the cause to get it into successful operation."

Western Theological Seminary .- The building committee, appointed by the Board of this Seminary, recently held a meeting, at which they appointed a superintendent, who will, about the first of April, commence the work of erecting the edifice of this Institution.—Pitts. Spec.

The Illinois "United Baptist Association," in a Circular Letter addressed to the churches speak, of the pretended reformation under Luther and Calvin!"—Speaking of Missionary Societies, &c. they exhort their brethren, to " pray daily to be delivered from such imposition, and that God's kingdom on earth may prosper in his

Premium Tract for Ministers .- The Execu-Union, have received 16 Tracts, the "best of which is not deemed worthy of publication in its present form." They have therefore continued the offer of \$50, till the 1st of May.

Correction.—Concerning an account of a revival in Philadelphia, as published in the N. Y. Observer, and copied into the Recorder, the Philadelphian remarks as followrs: "That there are some "appearances" in two or three of our churches of a delightful character, is true; but of the movements of the "whole city" and the "appearances of a general revival" we have never heard. We believe that they exist in the writer's imagination only; if not, we shall be happy to be corrected."

The Fifth Presbyterian Church and Congregation of this city, lately under the care of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, have unanimously voted, that the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, be invited to the pastoral charge of said Church.—Philad.

A Lecture will be preached, by the Rev. H. Malcom. at the Federal Street Baptist Meeting House, on Wednes-day evening, the 9th inst. before "the Society for the Promotion of Morality and Piety in Boston," and a col-lection will be taken in aid of its objects.

ORDINATIONS. Ordained, in the First Baptist Church in Trenton, Oneita co., on the 12th February, Brother ROBERT Z. WIL-

lans, as an Evangelist. Installation .- Thursday, the 10th of April, is appointed or the Installation of Rev. Dr. SKINNER, as Pastor of Pine Street Church, in this city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We did hope to find room for " Lucius" in this paper; ut are obliged to keep him in waiting another week. Though " System" may claim a promise this week, yet

e find that pieces which have been long spon our files will fill the allotted space. "B." attempts to correct "Hollis," but "Hellis" has not made the assertion attributed to him. Therefore the

insertion of his correction is unnecessary. " C. W. J." was right, in supposing that his poetry is lame; the scene described is affecting.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price One Doltrr a year in ad. CONTENTS OF NO. 42. Narrative. The Price of Virtue. The Vine Stump. Narrative. The Prize of Virtue. The Vine Stump.—Religion. An Evening Reflection.—Bituary. Happy Death of a Sabbath Scholar.—Natural History. The Ox. Animal Gratitude.—Miscelluny. A self made man. Farmers. A Solemm Warning. Lespect for the Aged. Solomon's description of a Fool. Sir Isaac Newton. Prayer. Good Nature. Youth's Compension. The Tedious Sabbath. Poetry. The Grasshopper. "Watch."

Tedious Sabbath. Poetry. The Grasshopper. "Watch."

CONTENTS OF No. 43.

Narrative. Truth and Falschood.—Reigion. Advice to a Young Lady. Happy Deliverance of a Young Mah, who had been long under convictions.—Natural History. The Dog.—The Sabbath School. Letter from a Teacher confined by sickness to his Sabbath Schoars.—Miscellany. Power of the Gospel. Temperance and Economy. Industry and Sobriety. Happiness. The true way of saving. Prayer.—Youth's Companion. Review. "The Faithful Little Girl, a story for children." Poetry. Lines to a Young Friend, on hearing her sing and play on the Pianc. A Mother's Farewell to her Son.

THE SECOND VOLUME THE SECOND VOLUME

Of the Youth's Companion will commence in May next. Information is requested, of all persons who wish to ecome Subscribers, during this month. All Letters must be post paid; the price being but \$1 a Vol. in advance

# SECULAR SUMMARY.

# FOREIGN.

Railway.—The Glasgow Chronicle says, that a horse ately drew 50 tons, on 14 waggons, the distance of 7 miles on a Railway, in one hour and 41 minutes. The first we miles of the above distance was on a level, and the remainder was on a descent varying from one in 120

The Asiatic Journal announces that Mr. Richmond, an trmy subgeon in India, has, within eight months, restored to sight nearly 800 him persons. He calculates that there are in the British East India possession upwards of half a million of people with cataracts, &c. who may be restored to sight by an operation as simple as that of blood letting.

British Provinces.—Letters have been received in Halifax, informing that Sir James Kenntt up he Gosse. Halifax, informing that Sir James Kempt is to be Gover-nor General of British North America; Halifax the Head Quarters and Chief Government; and Sir Francis Burton to be the successor of the Earl of Dalhousie in Canada.

# DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS .- We have omitted the proceedings of Congress in this paper and the last, because they would be uninteresting to our readers. The tariff bill is the principal subject of discussion.

Cause of the Greeks .- On Wednesday the 12th instant ther was it behind other states in its religious charities. Compared with Monroe county, it ought to contribute \$10,000.

Money saved.—A person, who had devoted one day's labor in every month to the cause of Christ, sends \$29, as the avails of it to the editor of the Pittsburgh Spectator, for the General Assembly's proposed mission to Buenos Ayres. This was the proceeds of last year. The writer is less straitened for money, than hefure he began the fifty dollars. An abould the whole he look in the occasion of the fifty dollars. fifty dollars. And should the whole be lost in the occathe contributors would feel richly rewarded in the gor feeling which was excited by the occurrence. C. Cour

For Greece.—The Ladies of Baltimore have obtained a-out 600 barrels of bread, flour,&c. for the starving Greeks. The ladies of a single church in New-York—the Second Associate Reformed Scotch Presbyterian, in Pearl-street— have already made up seven hundred and thirty-three gar-ments for the suffering Greek females.

The ladies of Norwich, Con. have forwarded to the Greek Committee in New York upwards of 1000 garments Greek Committee in New for the suffering Greeks. Amherst College .- The N. E. Inquirer states, that the

amnerst Cottege.—The N. E. Inquirer states, that the number of graduates from Amherst College m six classes, commencing with 1822, is 101; of whom 23 are ministers of the gospel, and about 30 are pursuing the study of Theology. Mr. Allen, a graduate of the class of 1823, is a missionary at Bombay. The whole number of graduates, and of the present members of College, is 310. The number of deaths is fire.

Bowdoin College.-The catalogue just published pre-Sophomores, 24; Freshmen, 22; Total in the 4 classes, 96.
Medical Students, 92. Total in the Institution, 188.—
Commons are established, furnishing board at about \$1,10

Western Reserve College .- The first semi-annual examination of the students in the Western Reserve College took place on the 5th ult. and was highly creditable to the Institution. We learn also, that the Trustees elected the Rev. Ralph Emerson, of Norfolk, Conn. President of the College; and the Rev. Charles B. Storrs, of Ravenna, Ohio, Professor of Theology.—Cleaveland Int.

Public Schools in Boston.—The Common Council have young not to adont the plan proposed in a sub-compatite.

Public Schools in Boston.—The Common Council have voted not to adopt the plan proposed by a sub-committee, for converting the Primary Schools into larger Schools on the Monitorial plan.—It is now proposed to introduce the Monitorial system into two of the public Grammar and Writing Schools, and to fit up the Boylston and Bowdoin School Houses for that purpose.

Sensot Houses for that purpose.

Medical Commencement.—The third Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Columbian College, was held in Washington City, D. C. on the 12th ult. The degree of M. D. was conferred on 12 young gentlemen.

Medical Examination.—At the annual examination, at the Medical Institution of Yale College, New Haven, Conn. held during the first week of the last month, 28 students members of this Institution received the degree of M. D.—and 9 were admitted to practise Medicine. Notice .- A Post Office is established at East Cam

ge, or Lechmere Point, so called, Eleazer Hooper, is appointed Post Master. A new Post Office has recently been established in the manufacturing village in the south part of Oxford, Mass. called the "South Oxford Post Office." George W. Kimball, Esq. is appointed Post-Master.

Sabbath in New York.—A committee of the Common Council in New York, on the petition of nearly 5000 voters, that some measures may be adopted to prevent the opening of shops on the Sabbath, have reported in favor of the petition, and proposed some new enactments. The petitioners examined on the 2d Sabbath in Nov. last, and found 1459 stores open for the transaction of business; 842 of which were professed dram shops, and others such in reality. Concerning the great number of licences new given in the city, the Observer evalaims. "Three theusand licensed grog-shops to a population of not more than 200,000! Why, it is equivalent to one for every dozen families! How is it possible, under such circumstances, that our fair city should not become famous, and that very soon, as a place for the manufacture of drunkards."

Shocking.—Died in Providence, Martha Snow, aged

manufacture of drunkards."

Shocking.—Died in Providence, Martha Snow, aged 23. She was laid on her bed drunk about noon on Thursday, and was found dead on Saturday merning. Two children, 4 and 6 years of age, slept those two nights in the same bed.

Whiskey.—A hoat loaded with whiskey was wrecked on the Lower Falls of Beaver, Ohio, on the lat-ult.; and the men, who appeared to have drunk too freely of their cargo, were saved with great difficulty. The Pittsburgh Specta-tor states, that it is said there are in one township above 50 distilleries, which consume 500 bushels of corn and rye

vote passed, without opposition, instructing the Sespirituous liquors in small measure

spirituous liquors in small measure.

An important Movement.—The Rochester Observer informs us, that the officers of a regument of Artillery at a meeting in that village for the election of officers on the 11th inst. resolved that they will not furnish ardent spirits at company trainings, officer elections, officer drills, and regimental reviews. The writer recons 310 regiments in the State, with 0 companies to a regiment, the expenses of each per day for ardent spirits at \$5, and the various meetings 5 in a year. The amount is \$46,500 annually, for ardent spirits at military meetings.

A Grocer, of Brooklyn, N. Y. proposes, that not more than 50 out of 200 licenced tippling shops and groceries in that village, shall be licensed for the coming year. Ho adds, "should I be selected as one of the 150 to be denied, of the promise to acquirece in the decision without a murmur."

I promise to acquiesce in the decision without a murmur."
He presumes that two thirds of the people would be in fa-

Vexatious Litigation.—Judge Irving says he has tried 238 actions of slander and of assault and battery, in that city, leginning with the winter of 1824. The aggregate costs and expenditures he estimates at \$20,000. Of this number, \$1 verdicts were for the defendants, and 60 for the plaintiffs with only six cents damages; showing that two thirds of the actions were frivolous, and two thirds

two thirds of the actions were frivolous, and two thirds of the expense thrown away.

Matamoras.—This is the name of a town in the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, which is situated on the Rio del Norte, a short distance from its mouth, and is of such recent establishment that it is laid down but on few maps. Its proximity to New-Orleans, and the Intercourse which is kept up by coasting vessels, have doubtless contributed much towards its rapid growth. About 7 or 8 years ago, a few of the country, people sat themselves downhere, and others fled hither for prota-join from the Indians. It became a place of trade, foreigners flocked in, and it now contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Bult. American.

Internal Improvements.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act appropriating Two Millions of dolars for the present year, for the Canal, and Rail way, and laying out the good work for years, at the same rate.

Rail-road from Boston to Albany.—The Board of Di-

Rail-road from Boston to Albany.—The Board of Directors of linernal improvements have prepared a memorial to the New-York Legislature, and taken measures to have it presented, praying for authority to extend the railroad which may be hid out from Boston, through that state to the Hudson river. This application has been anticipated in that Legislature, by a proposition to survey and lay out a road upon the same rout, under the authority of that state.—Boston Dai. Adv.

South Carolina Rail Road.—The subscription to the stock of the railroad from Charleston to Augusta, was opened the 17th inst. The Southern Patriotremarks, "The progress of the subscription surpasses our most sanguine expectations," and adds that there appears to be no doubt that the whole amount of stock will be subscribed.

It is contemplated to establish a Marine Telegraph at Baltimore. Those already in existence at Boston, New-York, Charlestown, Holyhead and Liverpool have been eminently advantageous.

Posts for Fences.—A correspondent of the N. E. Far-

Posts for Fences.—A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer has found by a number of experiments, that posts for fences cut fram full grown trees, will not decay so soon as those cut from young trees—and that posts taken from the but cut of a tree will not last more than half as long as those made from the third and fourth cuts from the ground. He says posts made from the butts of young chesnuts generally last only 8 or 10 years, while those from the third cut of old trees generally last over 20 years. When the butts are used, the top end should be set in the ground.

Election in New Homentice and the Samuel Rellicity of the post of the pos

butts are used, the top end should be set in the ground.

Election in New Hampshire.—Hon. Samuel Bell is elected Governor of N. Hampshire, by about 3000 majority over Gov. Pierce, Eleven Senators are chosen, 7 friends of the general government, 2 friends of Gen. Jackson. In the sixth district there is no choice. The 5 Councillors are supposed to be chosen, of whom 4 are administration men. A very large proportion of the Representatives are said to be on the same side.

Scarcity of Money.—Great difficuty and embarrass-ment are lelt in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, in consequence of the want of money. Large quantities of specie have been shipped to Europe, for the purchase of pring goods.

rly Chew, Esq. was on the 26th ult. unanimously President of the United States Branch Bank, in

New-Orleans.

Great Sale.—At the late semi-annual sale in Market Hall, Boston, under the superintendence of the N. E. Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, the following sales were made. Cotton and Woolen Goods, to the smount of \$486,153, 89; Boots, Shoes and Leather, \$79,031,58; Wool, \$13,719,61; Cabinet Furniture, \$7,712,01; Machinery, \$3,451, 25; Glass Bottes, \$963, 75; Hats, \$1,945,41; Umbrelias, \$6,692,58.
Total, \$599,690,08.

tal, \$599,690, vo.

Remarkable Winter Weather.—The Herald, of Brunsick, Me. gives the following statement of the weather for Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. 50 48 46 48 he last four months. Greatest Heat 50 48 46 48 16 11 7 6 32 23 27 32 Greatest Cold

Average 32 23 27 32

Potaloes.—Mr. William Wilson states in the N. Y. Farmer, as the result of 20 years experience, that the driest and best flavored potatoes, and the most abundant crops, are produced on strong heavy loams. He tried 7 years in succession to raise good potatoes on sandy soil, but did not succeed; the drier the season, the more soft and water was the produce of the sandy soil. He thinks that the ugh cultivation is necessary to raise potatoes of a good

quality.

Canada Thistle.—Mr. Winchell, of Dutches county, N. Y. in an article published in the N. Y. Farmer, describes several experiments which he has made to exterminate the Canada thistle. He tried strong brine, frequent ploughings, covering with boards and barks, cutting down, &c. and as the result of his experiments concludes that if the stalks are continually and frequently destroyed, by any means whatever, for one or two seasons, in the months of June, July, August and September, the thistle will be destroyed.

Longerity.—In the N. Y. almshouse there is a man aged 105 years, and a woman aged 104. The man agy his grandfather lived to the ago of 110, and he supposes that his father is attill living in Wales. The woman can see to sew and read without spectacles.

We understand, by late intelligence.

we understand, by late intelligence from England, (says the New-Brunswick, N. J. Times) that the Rev. A. G. Frazer, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, New Jersey, is about to succeed to the title of Lord Lovatt, in Scotland, with an annuity of twenty thousand the same statement. sand pounds sterling. An unfortunate Moor .- A Moor who was born at Tom-

An unfortunate Moor.—A Moor who was born at Tom-buctoo on the Niger, in the interior of Africa, has been a slave in this country more than 30 years. He now lives at Natches. His father was a prince and his brother is now a monarch among the Foolahs. His hair was long and flowed below his shoulders when he arrived in the United States, but his master compelled him to cut it off, and it has since become in some degree curly. He despises the has since become in nome degree curiy. He despises the negroes. He has an accurate knowledge of various countries in Africa, and his descriptions agree with the best authorities. A physician of Natches knew him in Africa, tefore his captivity. He was educated, and is still nominally, a Mahometan. He admires the precepts of the New Testament, and his principal objections are, that Christians do not fallow thom. He wishes to return to Africa, and his Master is willing to give him up. It is expected that the Colonization Society will aid him in emigrating to Liberia.

Slavery.—Lord Bolingbroke said he never could believe hat Slavery was a divine institution, till he beheld subjects orn with hunches on their backs like camels, and kings with combs upon their heads like cocks. The receipts at the Rochester, N. Y. Post Office during the last year were \$5,031 18 cents, which, according ing the last year were \$5,031 18 cents, which, according to the Post Master's report, ranks this town the third in the state. This post office was established in 1812, and the first querter's receipt amounted to \$3, 42.

Prison Mission Society.—Rev. J. Robbins, agent of the Prison Mission Society in this city, has formed auxiliary societies on all the stations in Boston Methodist District, with one exception.

The ship Maria, whose arrival we announce this day

The ship Maria, whose arrival we announce this days from the Pacific Ocean, is probably the oldest vessel now employed in the whaling business. She was built at Pembroke, in this State, during the revolutionary war, & intended for a privateer, but was purchased by the venerable William Rotch, of this town, for a more Pacific purpose, by whom she was transferred to Mr. Samuei Rodman, the present owner. Her register is dated in 1782. She has performed four voyages to London, three to the coast of Brazil, one to the Indian Ocean, one to the Fakkand Islands, and fifteen to the Pacific Ocean. She has doubled Cape Horn thirty times, and the Cape of Good Hope twice, and has never met with an accident of sufficient importance to justify a call on those by whom she was insured. She was the first vessel which displayed the American Marse was the first vessel which displayed the American Marse to justify a call on those by whom she was insured. She was the first vessel which displayed the American stars and stripes in the port of London. Although she has been delivering her owners rich cargoes for 46 years, she is still a substantial vessel, and may yet deliver many more New Bedford Cour.

Extraordinary rise of the Ohio.—The Editor of the

Extraordinary rise of the Ohio.—The Editor of the Gazetto, printed at Shawnestown, Illinois, apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper for two weeks previous to the 2nd ult. He says his office stands upon the highest natural ground in the town, yet the water made an inroad into it, and covered the floor to the depth of its feet.

Providential Escaps.—On the 17th ult. as three children of Capt. W. Delano, of Fairhaven, were riding in a sleigh, the horse took fright and ran. The eldest, a lad of 14, who was driving, was thrown out; and won after another, both being unhurt. A little girl of 5 years was left alone in the sleigh, and was carried 6 miles, over 4 bridges and through various impediments; and was found safe when the horse was stopped.

Firen.—At Hidgewort Com. on the menning of March 20th, a free consumed 12 or 13 dwellings and stores on Bank and State-Streets.—On the 24th the store of Erra Dyer, Em. of Duxbury, Ms. was burnt, and nearly all streentees. Loss estimated at \$4000.—On the 26th a large building was burnt in Gardiner, Me., occupied by several mechanics.

The flour mill of the Rev. Mr. Buthrauff, near Green

The flour mill of the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, near Green

Castle, Pa. was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 9th ult. Loss of grain and flour estimated at The house, cooper's shop, barn and woodhouse of Mr. Stephen Vallett, in Burrilville, R. I. were entirely consumed by fire on the 21st ult.

Capt. Drew has been committed to jail at Edgartown, on an accusation for killing Charles Clark, the 3d officer of his ship John Jay. The ship has just returned from Val-paraiso, in charge of the mate.

### MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William Lang, jr. to Miss Susan G. Braid; Joseph J. Fales, Mr. O. Miss Martha Terry, Mr. Shephard Robbins, to Miss Eunice Shipman; Mr. John Gliman, Jr. to Miss Nancy Tower; Mr. John Ayres, to Miss Sally Page; Capt. James R. Davis, to Miss Marry-Ann D. Whitney; Mr. Samuel Babcock, to Miss Julia Halmes.

Holmes.
In Newton, Mr. Abner Ballou, to Miss Hannah Nor-cross.—In Leomister, Mr. Joshua Turner, to Miss Mary Petts.—In Lancaster, Dea. Jonas Lane, to Miss Lydia Wait.—In Hingham, Mr. Joseph Jacob, to Miss Eather

In Pittsburgh, Pa. Rev. Gordon T. Ewing, to Miss Margaret, eidest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Black.

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Miss Elizabeth Bonynge, aged S8; Mr Thomas Frothingham, 60.
On Sunday last, Mr. Aiford Butler, aged S9, for many years a respected member of the Sandemanian church, and the last of that denomination in this city.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Catharine Wheelock, 65 years, mother of the late Baptist Missionary to Burmah.—In Wilbraham, Mr. John Adams, 95.—In Newburypert, Mr. Josiah Lunt.—In Dedham, Miss Hannah Ford, 36.—In Hugham, Mrs. Sarah Cushing 89.—In Lexangton, Mr. Jonns Fisk, 27.—In West Cambridge, Mr. Amos Whittemore, 69.—In Malden, widow Mary Lynd, 82.—In Medfield, Mr. John Howe, 49.—In Saugus, Joseph Pitty, 47.—In Braintree, Mr. David Welsh, 41.—In Lowell, Mr. Abner Fester, 23.—In Weston, Deborah, wife of Mr. Samuel Train, 81.—In Newburyport, Mr. Josiah Lunt.—In Taunton, Mr. Ambrose Woodward, 85; Mr. Henry Hödges, 81.—In Dana, Mr. Benjamin Woods, 80, a patriot of the revolution.—In Phillipston, Capt. Nathaniel

Hödges, Sl.—In Dana, Mr. Benjamin Woods, 80, a patriot of the revolution.—In Phillipaton, Capt. Nathaniel Smith, 79.—In Uxbridge, Mesers. Josiah and Samuel C. Adams, the former, aged Jz., the latter 28.

At Wrentham, March 14th, Mrs. Lucy Cracklon, wife of Mr. Charles Grackbon, and daughter of Dea. Clardius D. Hayward. [Ohituary next week, if we receive a voncher-]—At Wareham, Mrs. Lucy Fearing, widow of Brig. General Israel F. 79.—In Beichertown, Mr. John R. Shute, Editor of the Hampshire Sentinel, 28.
In Grafton, Vt. Mr. Benj. Bancrott, formerly of Rindge, N. H. and a native of Groton, Ms. in his 79th year.

In New-Haven, Conn. Mr. David C. McNeely, of Rowan, Co. N. C. a member of the Senior Class in Yale Col-

an, Co N. C. a member of the Senior Class in Yale Col

an, Co N. U. a member of the Senior Class in Tale College.

At New-York, George Huntington, Jun. son of George Huntington, Esp. of Kome, Oncida county, in the 21st year of his age. Mr. Il. graduated at Yale College in September last, and had commenced the study of divinity at Andover.

In Lyme, Conn. after a lingering and painful disease, the Rev. Lathrop Rockwell, 59.

At Coosewatec, Keelechule, an aged member of the Cherokee National Council.

At Wilhstown, Feb. 18 very suddenly, Rev. AED HOYT, Missionary of the American Board.

Missionary of the American Board. Died at Tortola, whither he had gone for the recovery his health, after a lingering consumption, on the 19th Jan. Amos Babcock, Esq. Porto Rico, and son of Mr. Amos Babcock, of Princeton, Mass. aged 40.

Died in South Reading, some weeks since, Miss ELIZA-BETH GOULD, AS 26. For nearly two years, she suffered on the bed of languishing. Much of that time her suffer-ings were severe, and some of the time extreme. But she bore it all with true Christian fortitude, patience and resignation. She exhibited nothing like murmuring. atience, during her long and distressing illness which she had fe ligion of the gospel, which she had for several year seed and lived, was beautifully, and to unusual advan professed and lived, was beautifully, and to unusual advan-tage, illustrated by her calm, even and composed demean-or through the whole scene of her afflictions: by her pa-fience, which seemed to he "perfect and entire, wanting nothing:" by her sweet and placed resignation to the will of heaven; and by such submission, as rendered her un-anxious to live, and unanxious to die. It was the plain, obvious and impressive language of her conversation, looks and actions, during the whole of her long and severe con-finement. Lord, here I am, do with me as seemeth the finement. 'Lord, here I am, do with me as seemeth thee good:—I have no will of my own separate from thine.'—
"Thy will be done."

Thus was true religion exemplified before the church and I has was true religion exemplified refore the church and the world, and recommended to all her youthful compan-ions in particular, till the taper of life went out, and she fell asleep in Jesus.—" Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

[Communicated.]

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Old Colony Auxiliary
Foreign Mission Society, will be holden in Rochester,
Rev. Mr. Hugelow's Meeting house, (instead of Wareham, as mentioned in the last report,) on Wednesday, 30th April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Secretaries of the several in the Secretaries of the several insociations will have the goodness to forward their Resorts to the Rev. Mr. Bigelow, as early as possible.

The Cld Colony Association will meet at Rev. Mr. Bigeway, on Tuesday, 29th April.

D. Hermany, Secretary of Old Colony Foreign Mission Society, and Warel, am, March 31, 1828. Scribe of Association.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY. Will be open for the reception of pupils of both sexes the 30th day of April next, under the care of Mr. OLLVER CARLTON, the present instructor; and Miss ARETHUSA HALL who was employed the past season. The spring and summer terms will consist each of thirteen weeks, with the intervation of a vacation of two weeks. Instruction will be given in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education to any desired extent. French will be taught in the female apartment for an additional charge of \$2,00. A large cabinet of minerals has been presented to the Academy, and any, who wish, may pursue the study of mineralogy.

the Academy, and any, who wish, may pursue the study of mineralogy.

Tuition \$4 per quarter. Board in recent table families may be had for \$150 to \$175 per week.

N. B. For the more convenient classification of the scholars, it is important that they should all be present at the commencement of the term. By order of the trustees.

JAMES H. DUSCAN Secretary.

Haverhill, Mass. April 4, 1828.

MESSINGER & FALES
RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received a general assortment of Fresh Seasonable Dry Goods, and shall be daily receiving additions to the same, many of which are purchased at auctio and all will be sold at low prices at 401, Washington-St. April 4. TYPE CASES.

FOR Sale, by Lincoln & Edmands, 59 Washington Street, Boston, 200 pair Type Cases.

For the Boston Recorder FAREWELL TO MY PUPILS. Oh fleetly, fleetly time hath past, Ye lov'd ones, since we met,

The parting hour has come at last And now our tears are flowing fast, --The tears of kind regret. The morn shall come; -but ye no more, With light and blithesome tread, Shall come to meet me as before, The scene of our communion Its joyful hours have fled.

Farewell, ye little ones farewell,-With cheeks of rosy hue, And eyes, whose gladsome glances tell How hope's enchanting, soothing spell Is softly thrown on you. Those eyes, though tears bedim Will soon again be dry;

And from each fair and sunny brow. Untaught at grief's cold frown to bow, The cloud of sadness fly. For ah, in childhood's reckless hour. Of life ye little know;-

How o'er its path dark tempests low'r, And oft, with chilling, with'ring pow'r, The blasts of sorrow blow Then fare ye well:-may He who said, Let children come to me. He who for guilty sinners bled,— On you his choicest blessings shed,-Your Friend, your Guardian be. Farewell, beloved youth, farewell, Each rising sigh I'll strive to quell,-Nor let one wayward wish rebel,-

Though sadness fills my heart. Ye from my lips no more shall hear Instruction's wonted voice, Then let me now, with love sincere, Once more entreat you God to fear-To make the happy choice.

Flee, flee from those ensnaring wiles, The world has round you spread,The world, which oft with flatt'ring smiles The unsuspecting youth beguiles The ways of death to tread.

And choose in youth that better part, Which nought can rend away,— Which blunts at last death's dreaded dart,— And fills with joy divine the heart,-And leads to endless day.

Then, though we meet no more below The blissful hour may come, When, free from sin, and pain, and wo, We, where eternal pleasures flow, 8, D. A Shall find a common home. February, 1828.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

### ABOMINATIONS OF HEATHENISM.

A correspondent of the Calcutta " Missionary " furnishes for that publication extracts of a letter written by a gentleman had crossed the Himalaya mountains, and obtained much information respecting the Lamas of Tartary, and the moral and religious condition of the people. We quote the following from his description of a heathem Temple.

"The Temple of Hury-ho is 60 feet long, 40 wide, and about 30 high. The principal object is a Demon; with a third eye in his forehead, and a mouth like a wild beast; round his head is

a tiara of human skulls; a chaplet of men's heads, alternately black and white, reaches from his shoulders to the ground; his waist is encircled by the skin of a tiger, which is fastened about him by yellow and green serpents; a human skull inverted, filled with blood, is in his left hand; and in his right, a bird with wings extended and in his right, a bird with wings extended; each foot tramples on a human body; the figure is of colossal dimensions, being eight or nine feet: he is in an upright position; together with a Female Demon, who has also three eyes, similar in countenance to the male, and crowned like him with a wreath of human skulls, and bearing in her hands the same blood-filled goblet; from the head of the male grows out a horse's head; from that of the female, a boar's, with bloody jaws. The paintings on the walls are not less rrible or disgusting; two sides of the walls are filled with quiescent figures, in a sitting posture; having each a halo of glory round his head, and the hands joined in the attitude of prayer; on

the other two sides are the following designs:"1. A black Demon, with a boar's face, in the right hand a dagger and in the left a skull; a human body, mangled and bleeding, hes prostrate under each foot.—2. A yellow figure with three eyes; a dagger in one hand, and a club in the other sitting on a tiger, and mangling a human body—3. A black Demon, with boar's face, gory mouth, and three eyes; in one hand a mace, in the other a skull; a human body under her foot. —4. A red Demon with three eyes, and chaplet of skulls; in the right hand a club, in the left a scorpion; under cach foot a human body lies bleeding-5. A human figure, face half conceal ed by a mask, with a giory round his head; he is in a sitting posture, drinking blood from a skull." We can quote no further; the list extends to

No. 21, and contains items yet more revolting. TRACTS WELCOME.

The Directors of the N. Y. State Society at Albany, among other accounts of their labors, state the following, which we receive through the Albany Christian Register.

The distribution to Sabbath Travellers and sounterers has been made by a member of the Board whose dwelling is situated near the junction of the three great turnpike roads which form the thoroughfare to the Northern, Western and South-western parts of the State. Here he was called to witness the unceasing violation of the precious day of rest, and feeling himself, from his situation, peculiarly called, by providence, to the self-denying duty of giving to these immor-tals the impressive warnings to be found in our tracts, he distributed among them, in the course of about twelve weeks, between thirty and forty thousand pages. These were given to stages, private coaches, gigs, pleasure-wagons, market wagons, transportation wagons, young gentlemen and others on horseback, and persons on foot of every description. To stages and other carriages he usually gave a variety, of about as many as the persons in them, and often to the stage drivers. Hardly an instance of refusal occurred; rarely were they received but with civility; and in multitudes of cases they were accepted with thanks and manifest cordiality.

#### From the Rochester Observer THE SABBATH.

I hope, Mr. Editor, "the Sabbath" will be the heading of some articles in every paper in the un-ion, until there shall be a deep interest taken in the subject of the present measures, to induce an observance of that holy day, in every American heart-and let him that is not for us, be against us, openly, frankly, and fully. Let this subject be examined, and canvassed, and discussed; and let us decide on Christian principles, whether the seisdom of God, or the wisdom of men is prefer-

rable-whether men can calmly and dispassio ratile whether men can calmiy and dispassion after sid down and put pen to paper and say, if we obey God and cease to work on the Sabbath, it will have a very bad effect—and therefore, as friends to the Sabbath and God's laws, we will

Truly this kind of language does not become mortal man—and for my part, I sometimes wonder at the forbearance of God towards such awful depravity. But Oh! His mercy and forbear-ance towards sinners—Truly his mercy endureth forever. Yours, OBEDIENCE.

TO MELANCTHON, OF UTICA. I have just received the Utica paper containing your most polite and gentlemanly rejoinder, addressed to my friend Luther—& in his absence,

I am induced to reply. write much too long-I like I think both of you

I am induced to reply.

I think both of you write much too long—I like short articles for the papers—and love to have them come to the point, and stick to it.

Luther is right, and you are wrong—Luther's reasoning is sound, and your's is very smooth.—But as a kind of mediator between you, I propose that you and Luther, and all men, endeavour to cultivate as good a spirit towards the Law of Goo as towards the rules of civility which prevails among men. Let a high tone of "moral sentiment pervale our souls—let us cease to break the Sabbath, and cease to compelothers to break it, by refusing to employ them, unless they will violate the holy day. Let us regard the good advice our pious mothers have given us; "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy,"—and then if twenty, or one hundred, or even ten thousand men bind themselves by "solemn league and covenant, that as for them and their houses, they will obey God," we shall not be disturbed by it. It has been said that men are naturally opposed to the doctrines of the gospel—but it appears to me that when we propose "good works," there is more disturbance in the camp than when doetrines are preached. What shall be done? I answer, let us both believe and obey, and all will be right. Yours,

#### From the Connecticut Observer. CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

We have for some time intended to mention a few facts regarding the condition of the new State Prison at Wethersheld; but apprehending that a disclosure of the moral condition of the Prison, might be premature, we have hitherto deferred a notice of the subject. A correspondent who has had a good opportunity to learn the facts, and has no other interest in the subject directly except that of every good man, has or indirectly, except that of every good man, has furnished us with the following remarks, the accuracy of many of which we can attest from personal observation. After mentioning some advantages from the location of the prison, and the fact that for the last four years the old prison had cost the State about twenty-seven thousand dollars—while even for the first year, the new pri-son will probably leave a small balance in favour of the State, he says,

"I consider the greatest good which will result or rather has already resulted, is the reformation in the prisoners. Their morals, manners, and even appearance, have changed astonishingly; so much so, that those who saw them in the old prison, in their chains, with their sallow, sickly, surly countenances—and have also seen them, here, without chains, healthly, docile, pleasant, obedient, and ambitious to perform their labour, can scarcely believe them to be the same persons. In regard to the moral and religious feelings of the prisoners, there is a great change. Num-bers of them have remarked that in their former prison they were encouraging each other in ini-quity—and having the impression that the whole community were their enemies, and being destitute of all sense of moral obligation, their study was revenge and satisfaction. Now they cannot was revenge and satisfaction. Now they cannot be sufficiently grateful that they have been brought to a place where they are treated so kindly, and receive so much religious instruction .-Several of them have been deeply impressed with a sense of their guilt, and have anxiously asked "What shall we do to be saved?" They ap-pear "clothed and in their right mind." Their solitary cells are a Bethel, whence prayer and praise ascend to God. Most of them are very attentive to religious instruction, and the silent ear and the deep sigh are witnessed, while they hear the awful truths of God's holy word. Morn ing and evening, they assemble in the hall a place within the walls of the prison, and a portion of scripture is read to them, attended by a few remarks, and followed with prayer, sometimes by others, but usually by Mr. Pillsbury, the Warden. He is admirably fitted for his office, and his exertions have been strikingly blessed both to the bodies and souls of the unhappy subjects un-der his care. It is a truly affecting scene, and has often brought tears from the eyes of specta-tors, to witness more than a hundred prisoners engaged in worship. I must say, it is the most sol-emn, attentive audience I have ever witnessed. Pass olitary cells after the evening SPITTICE & you will find most of them reading the Bible, or some religious tracts-or on their knees in prayer.

some religious tracts-or on their special payer.

"They appear like a pleasant, well-regulated family; they love the Warden as a father, and speak of him with all the affection shown by a dutiful child. There has been no corporal punishment inflicted on them since they have been ishment inflicted on them since they have been under his charge. He rules them by love, and uses no other weapon but "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God." The prisoners know their place, and treat him with profound respect

"This sketch of the religious state of the prison, is very imperfect. Were I to tell the whole truth, it would scarcely be credited. I would say to all who wish to be fully satisfied, as was said on another occasion, "Come and see."

"If the moral change I have described, alone were regarded, I should consider the improve-ment in the New Prison, as one of the greatest blessings, for a long period conferred on the State.

And the thanks of every good citizen are due to these by whose exertions this useful object has been accomplished."

For the Boston Recorder.

EFFECTS OF SENDING A SON TO CAM-BRIDGE COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors,—Four or five years since, a youn man of promising talents, entered Cambridge College with the belief as he states in the doctrines of the Hible they are received by orthodox churches. In particular, had no doubt of the truth of the Bible, as to its divine or had no doubt of the truth of the Bible, as to its divine origin or inspiration. Soon, however, by lectures on certain doctrines, and frequent argument, but especially by reading books in favor of Unitarian sentiments, he was led to give up his former belief as unfounded. After four years study and investigation he has strived to the firm belief, as he says, that the Bible was not given by inspiration of God, any more than any other book—that there was no need of an atonement for sin—that the Lord Jesus Christ was no more than man—& further that it is uncertain whether there is any existence after this life.—Now I would ask the humble Christian, whether this College is a stream that will make glad the Church and City of our God?—Will a person who denies the inspiration of the Bible aim to live up to that high standard of moral rectifude?—Will such an one be a suitable instructer, to teach the young and guide them into the truth and will of God?—Will he who denies there is need of an atonement for sin, ever redenies there is need of an atonement for sin, ever re who denies there is need of an atonement for sin, ever re-pent of bis own sins with that repentance which is unto life, or be instrumental of leading others to repentance!— Will not the man who denies the divinity of Christ, gradu-ally lower down his standard of piety till his faith searcely deserves the name!— Can the pious parent who believes the Bible to be the word of God, and who places his im-mortal hopes on the precious truths it contains, be will to send a beloved son to a college where he will be exposed to the soare of those fatal errors, which darken the mind and barden the heart, till every vertice of restreets of and harden the heart, till every vestige of rever-

PITTSFIELD SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LADIES.

THE course of instruction pursued in this Seminary, now embraces all the branches of a Literary, Scientific and Polite Education, including the French and Italian Languages, Music, Painting, Ornamental Needlework,&c. &c. A permanent department has been established, to whick young ladies are received by the year. They are accommodated in the family of the Principal, with board, washing, rooms, fuel, lights, books and stationary; and are charged \$200, per year. Young ladies are also received by the quarter. Board, exclusive of washing, &c. from \$1, 50 to \$2,00 per week.

the quarter. Board, exclusive of washing, &c. from §1, 50 to §2,00 per week.

The next term commences on the first Wednesday of May. A schedule of the course of instruction may be obtained by applying to Doct. Abner Phelps, Congress Street, Beston, tw whom payments may be made, in all cases where it will be most convenient. Schedules may also be obtained at the Music Saloon, Market Street. Particular attention is paid to morals, manners, and general deportment.

Pittsfield, March 21, 1828

#### BOXFORD ACADEMY.

THE spring term of this Academy, will commence of Thursday, 8th of May next, under the continued superin endance of Mr. Lyman, as principal, for the instruction of males and females, in all the various branches of a scientifiic education, as usually taught in Academies.—A Bible Class will be connected with the school, and the moral im-

Class will be connected with the school, and the moral im-provement of the students particularly regarded.

Mr. Lyman is a graduate of Amherst College, and late member of the Theological seminary at Andover;—his qual-ifications as a teacher, have secured to him the approba-tion of his former patrons in this Academy; and the sub-scribers feel a great confidence, in recommending him to their friends and the public as worthy of their continued neutronage.

Tuition from 3 to 4 deliars per quarter, according to the branches pursued. Board in respectable families from \$1,50 to 1,75 per week; further particulars may be made known, and board precured, by application to either of the subscribers.

Jacob Person, Committee

JACOB PEABODY,
CHARLES PEABODY,
ASA FOSTER,
SAM. PERLEY,
Reference is Boston, Deacons Josiah Bumstead, John
D. Proctor, Nathaniel Willis.
March 28.

FIELD.

FIELD.

THE next Term in this Seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 28d of April, under the care of the Rev. Backnorf Fowl.kr., late Prot. of Classical Literature, in the Theologiai Seminary at Bangor. From Mr. Fowler's well known hiterary and religious character, his long experience is the business of instruction, and his correct views on the subject of education, the Trustees feel the utmost confidence, that those parents, who may see fit to commit their aughters to his eare, will not be disappointed in their explications. Convinced that Female Education, has, in general been too superficial, the Conductors of this Seminary will make it a primary object to develop, and strangthen, and muture all the inculties of the mind; to communicate, as far as possible, a thorough acquaintance with the different brauches of knowledge which may be studied; and to make the whole subservient to the formation of character, for the duties of life.—
Particular attention will also be paid to the formation of the manners of Fupils, and no exertion spared to promote their moral or a substant the seminary services.

rarricular attention well also be paid to the formation of the manners of Eupils, and no exertion spared to promote their moral as well as intellectual improvement. Instruction given in all the branches commonly taught in Academies and higher Schools, including Drawing, Paint-ing, Music, and French. During the Sunmer, a Course of Lectures on the Phys-ical Sciences, accompanied with Experiments will be de-livered.

Quarters or terms will consist of eleven weeks each, the

frat followed by a vacation of one week,—the second and third by a vacation of one week,—the second and third by a vacation of two weeks each. Tuntion in the lower branches, §4a Quarter; in the high-er, §5.—Painting, Music, and French, from 2 to 7 dollars in addition.

In addition.

Board may be obtained, in respectable and genteel families, from \$1,50 to \$2 a week, including washing. Young Ladies from abroad will be under the general direction of the Principal, with respect to boarding places.

By order of the Trustees,

March 22, 1828.

A. NEWELL, Secretary.

THE ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

This Institution, situated in Derry, N. H., will hereafter be open for the reception of young Ladies during the whole year, under the instruction of Mr. CHARLES C. P. GALE, who will be asided by Miss LUCRETIA MORSE.

The Trustees have long been desirous of continuing this School longer than through the summer months, and they are happy to state that arrangements have been made to effect this important uplest.

et this important object.

The year will be divided into three terme, of thirteen weeks each; the first to commence on the last Wednesday in April. At the close of the first and second terms, wil be vacations of two weeks each

Three years will be necessary to complete the regular ourse of studies, but pupils may be admitted for a shorter eriod, or to advanced standing, on passing a satisfactory

examination.

The regular course will comprise the following studies:

Reading, Writing, English Composition, Epistolary Writing, Ancient and Modern Geography, General History, Rhetoric, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History of the United States of America, Histories of Greece and Rome, Evidences of Christianity, the Bible with Maps, Natural Theology, Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy and Logic.

During the course, familiar lectures will be given in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

During the course, familiar lectures will be given in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Great attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the Scholars, and particular regard will be had to their moral and religious improvement.

There will be two public examinations each year. The first will be on the last Tuesday in July, and the second on the second Tuesday in Nov. Testimonials will be given those who complete the course prescribed.

The French and Latin Languages will be taught in the Seminary.

Books and Stationary can be procured near the Acade-

Books and Guardens, my, at Boston prices.

Tuition: Six dollars a term, to be paid at entrance.

Board may be had in respectable families, from \$1 50 to James Tuon, \$1 75 per week. for the Executive Committee SCHOOL.

MISS CHEEVER, at her School-room, West Row MISS CHEKYER, at her School-room, West Row, Court Street, instructs young ladies in the following branches, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Mental and Written Arhimetic, Modern and Ancient Geography, History, English Gramsnar, Composition, Rhetoric, Natural Phitosophy, Astronomy, Projecting and Shading Maps, Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

Lessons in the French Language, a systematic course of Drawing, Painting on paper, wood and velvet, Theorem Painting, Rug Work, &c. by a lady of superior qualifications.

The method of instruction combines the monitorial and inductive systems.

nductive systems.

The school is furnished with an elegant set of large Maps, improved from the latest discoveries, to which will shortly be added an elegant Map of Palestine, now in press. For terms, list of books, &c. apply at the School Room. References.—Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. Rev. A. Eaton, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. T. B. Wait, Dr. J. F. Flagg. Boston, March 24, 1828.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Summer Term in this Institution will commence or Wednesday, the 21st of Alay.—Except in case of sickness no charge will be made for less than the vehole term, and an all the classes in the different branches will be immedia slely formed, it will be a serious disadvantage to any pupi

silely formed, it will be a serious disadvantage to any pupit to delay entering after the commencement of the term.

Seven lenchers will be employed in the different branches of instruction, and lectures and experiments in Chemistry and Philosophy may be expected.

For the accommodation of those from abroad, a large and central establishment has been secured, and a respectable gentloman and lady engaged to take the superintendance of it. The teachers will board at this place, and will thus have the eare of the manners and general deportments of those boarding with them both at school and at home. During the past season occasional opportunities have been afforded to those members of the Seminary, of a suitable age, to meet the best society of the place, and as this arrangement is considered beneficial, it will be continued the ensuing sason.

tinued the ensuing season.
TERMS. Tuition in all English branches \$12, for the term of 2

Music, - \$20 per do.
French, Italian, or Latin. - 12 each per do.
Drawing, - 8 per do.
March 21 March 21.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would once more respectfully call upon those who are indebted to him for business done while at Andover, particularly those whose accounts have been standing from one to six years. Every one who is at all acquainted with business need not be informed of the inconvenience one is put to by having his accounts remain so long unsettled.—Money forwarded to Mr. K. S. Eliis, at Andover, or to the subscriber, New York, will be duly acknowledged.

JONATHAN LEAVITY,

Theological Bookseller, 182, Broadway.

March 28.

FEMALE SEMINARY AT WETHERSFIELD.

This institution will be open, the ensuing season, during two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of three weeks. The first quarter will commence on the third Wednesday in April, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Introductory lecture, at 10. Price of instruction, \$6 a quarter, to be paid in advance. Price of board, from \$1.50 to \$2 a week, expense of washing, fuel and lights not included. It is particularly requested of those, who may join this Seminary, especially of those who have not been members, that, if practicable, they enter at the commencement of the season.

that, it practicates, in the season.

The principal branches to be pursued in the Seminary, are Reading, Chirography, Arithmetic (both ments) and written,) Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Intellectual Philosophy, the Latin Language, English Derivation, Hermeneutics and Theology.

Most of the students will also devote some attention to Pronunciation, Orthography, Defining, Pen-making, Punctuation and Chronology.

The students will receive their instruction principally in three classes, denominated the Senior, the Middle and the Junior.

three classes, denominated the centor, the Strate and the Junior.

The JUNIOR CLASS will be employed principally upon Reading, Chirography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Cemposition & distory. They will use the following books; the Bible, an English Dictionary, Colburn's First Lessons, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Worcester's Geography and Atlasses and Goodrich's History of the United States. The principal attention of the Middle Class will be directed to Reading, Chirography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Rhetorie, Composition and History. They will use the following books: the Bible, an English Dictionary, Colburn's First Lessons and Sequel, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Abridgment of Blair's Lectures, Woodbridge's large Geography with Woodbridge's or Worcester's Modern Atlas, Whelpley's Compend of History and the Poetic Reader.

Worcester's Modern Atlas, Whelpley's Compend of History and the Poetic Reader.

The principal studies, designed for the SERTOR CLASS, are Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, the Latin Language, English Derivation, Hermeneuties, Composition and Ecclesiastical History. Each member of this Class will need a Bible, English Dictionary, Watte on the Mind, Upham's Text Book of Intellectual Philosophy, Adam's Latin Grammar, Epitome Historiae Sacrae, Poetic Reader, Grimshaw's Etymological Dictionary and some Compend of Ecclesiastical History; of which seasonable notice will be given.

given.

Each Young Lady will be placed in the Class which may be judged most useful for her. Some may be partly in one and partly in another.

The Course of the Senior Class will be almost entirely different from that of my preceding year. The particular

The Course of the Senior Class will be almost entirely different from that of any preceding year. The particular object is to accommodate those who have completed the senior course. It is hoped, however, the course, now contemplated, will be found not less important than the preceding. There will not be quite so great a variety of branches. But on this very account it is hoped, that the course will be more conducive to thorough investigation and solid improvement. Some variety of study from day to day, is certainly desirable. To keep the mind continually fixed for a long time in the pursuit of one branch can hardly fail of producing mental debility or mental enormity; and may produce even insanity. On the other hand, to hardly fail of producing mental debility or mental enormity; and may produce even insanity. On the other hand, to pursue too great a variety, to hurry from one branch to another, is suited to throw the mind into a morbid exeitement, to keep it in a constant fever, to check or stop its salutary growth. This is perhaps the greatest fault of our most distinguished literary institutions, at least as far as intellectual development is concerned; and it is a question intellectual development is concerned; and it is a question deserving more serious and intense investigation, than it has yet received, whether the pursuit of branches, that are designed principally to elevate, to expand and to embellish the mind, is not really suited to sink and deform it; or to leave it destitute of practical information. There is no doubt, that very important improvements have been recently made in the art of teaching; but is not the introduction of such a multiplicity of new branches, the reverse of improvement? The grand object of the course proposed is to direct and stimulate the youthful mind in learning to think, to investigate, to acquire knowledge, to separate the chaff from the wheat, to perceive the exact meaning and to feel the impression of written and spoken language and to communicate thought with clearness and precision, with readiness and force. For this purpose, the human mind and the English language must be most wigorously and patiently studied, from day to day. The Latin language is to be pursued only in connection with our own-not to form accomplised Latin scholars, but proficients in English. For this end, a lew scores of lessous, faithfully studied, recited and illustrated, may be amply sufficient; as there are only about 3000 Latin words of any considerable importance to be known by more than one of a thousand of our citizens. Except to aid in gaining a clear and impressive idea of our derivations from this language, the switer would most gladily be informed of any solid advantage, that can result to scholars in general, from a more perfect acquaintance with Latin, which cannot be much easier or better acquired in some other way. It is, therefore, confidently believed, that by attending to the subject about none fourth of the time for the short period of two quarters, the principal advantage of knowing this language, at least to females, may be, in a great measure, atting de-that such a foundation may be laid, that the superstributed that of the acashing Latin with con

degree of attention, vastly disproportionate to its merits As the philosophy of the mad is beginning to be appre As the philosophy of the mind is beginning to be appreciated, perhaps no apology is necessary for dropping the playsical sciences, during the ensuing season, in order to introduce the Young Ladies to themselves—to show them more of the wonders of their own minds, than they have ver conjectured. In the beginning of the first quarter, some of the most important chapters of Watts will be reviewed. A short course of lectures will then be delivered to the Class upon the names, the characteristics and the improve-Class upon the names, the characteristics and the improvement of the faculties of the human mind. After three o ment of the faculties of the human mind. After three or four weeks from the beginning of the quarter, the study of Upham will be commenced and centinued, till the close. Through the second quarter Ecclesiastical History will be a daily study. The study of Language, including Hermeneutics, will receive attention, through both quarters.—
The object of Hermeneutics is to aid the student in understanding whatever she may read, especially such works as the Task, the Seasons, the Night Thoughts, the Bible, &c. The Senior Class will devote very particular attention

The Scripture Lessons, the ensuing season, will be principally in the New Testament.

Though the course proposed for the Senior Class, is denore particularly to accommodate those, who have siged more particularly to accommodate those, who have before been members, it is by no means designed to exclude any, whose minds may be sufficiently mature, to render it profitable. No definite portion of knowledge will be required. If they have a good acquaistance with Grammar, and can understand Watts with a good degree of facility, it may be sufficient.

JOSEPH EMERSON.

Wethersfield, March 5th, 1828.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79 Washington street, keep constantly for sale, a great assortment of Theological Books, among which are the following:

Horne's Introduction, 4v. the cheap edition. \$8.

Horne's Introduction, 4v. the cheap edition. \$3.

Dwight's Theology, 4 volumes.

Davies Sermons, a new edition in 3 vols. containing al the authors Sermons ever published.

Biblical do. by Storr & Flatt.

Jahn's Introduction to the New Testamant, 1 v.

Do. Biblical Archaeology,

Croly on Apocalypse, very much improved.

Henry's Commentary, v. 5, now ready.

Do. Miscellaneous Works, 1 v. 4to.

Theophylact's 4 Gospels, a Commentator of the 11th Century.

Theophylact's 4 Gospels, a Commentator of the 11th Century.

Saurin's Sermons, a new & cheap edition, complete in I v. Burkutt on the New Testament.

Milton's Treatise, 2v.
Hannam's Pulpit Assistant, 3v. 18me.
Lowth's Isaiah—Do. Lectures.

Tillotson's whole works, 10v.

Vitringa on Isaiah, Iv. folio,
And a great variety of the best Books, on very liberal erms. Any books not on hand furnished at short notice.

March 21.

MEMOIRS

OF PERSONS EMINENT FOR PIETY.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, has for sale at reasonable prices the following books: Mackenzie's Life of Calvin, a new edition with a purtrait. Bowers' Life of Louter. Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers. Brainerd's Life. Henry Martyn's Memoirs. Fish's Life. Parsons' Memoirs. Life of Capt. Wilson, a converted Deist. Mrs. Huntington's Memoirs. Mrs. Ramsny's Life. Graphart's Memoirs. Henry Kirke White's Remains. Durant's Remains. Andrew Fuller's Memoirs. Spencer's Life. Jane Taylor's Memoirs. Aligail Baley's Life. John Clement. Remains of Mrs. Elizateth Finith. Susanna Anthony, by Dr. Hopkins. Life of President Styles. Memoirs of Mrs. Carter. Fuller's Pearce. Whitfield's Memoirs. Huntington's Bank of Faith. Brown's Remains. Scott's Force of Truth. Scott's Life. Edwards' Life. Marsden's Memoirs. Life of Atwell. Mickle's Remains. Burnet's Earl of Rochester. Life of Longden. Eliza's Memoirs. Klopatock's Memoirs. Elizabeth West. Chapone's Life and Works.

As above, Jay's, Jenks', Palmer's and Toplady's Fainly Prayers.
Franck's Goide to Scripture Study. Robert Hall's OF PERSONS EMINENT FOR PIETY.

Franck's Guide to Scripture Study. Robert Hall's Miccellanies.

NEW READING ROOM

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, the Reading Room, which has been noticed in some of the Reading Room, which has been noticed in some of our papers is now nearly competed, and many of the Papers and Magazines have been received, and others will be as soon as returns can be had by mail. A Book will be open for subscriptions, and all who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity are invited to call at the Room, No. If, Market Street, which will be open for subscribers every day and evening in the week, Sundays excepted, where may be seen the regulations and terms of subscription.

March 28.

Amos H. HASKELL.

March 25. 3w ANOS H. HASKELL.

A GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSSETTS, is now in the press of A. W. THAYER, Haverhill, and will be completed with all reasonable despatch. The very great labor necessary to complete a work of this kind, readers the assistance of gentlemen of information in different parts of the State highly desirable. Any information calculated to improve the work, if left at the Daily Advertiser. Office, Boston; CHARLES WHIFPLE, Newburyport, W. THAYER. Haverhill; or forwarded by mail or otherwise, to J. SPOFFORD, Bradford; will have an appropriate place in the Gazetteer, if received by the last of April—Clergymen, as they are possessed of ecclesiastical records and much local information, are particularly requested to devote a few hours to the subject, and forward such sketches of their exhibits main facturers are respectfully requested to forward accounts of the present situation and hundress of their exhibits means, which will be exectfully requested to forward accounts of the present situation and hundress of their exhibits means. requested to forward accounts of the present situation and business of their establishments, which will be gratefully received and suitably noticed. \* 3w March 28.

### SNOW'S NEW TESTAMENT SPELLING

JAMES LORING, No. 182 Washington-Street, has

JAMES LORING, No. 182 Washington-Street, has published, price one dollar per dozen. First Principles of English Spelling and Reading, containing the words of the New Testament, arranged in Lessons adapted to the caspacity of Learners in Primary and Salbath Schools, By CALER H. SNOW, M. D. Stereotype edition.

From the American Journal of Education for Januadry, 1828.—"The most valuable part of this very full and accurate Spelling-Book, is, perhaps, the columns of proper names in which children find so much difficulty. While the sacred volume continues to be employed for school purposes, such books as the one before us, cannot but prove useful and acceptable to the teacher."

From Zion's Herald.—"This Spelling-Book is designed for children in the earliest stages of instruction, and redictions and re-

From Zion's Herald.—"This Spelling-Book is designed for children in the earliest stages of instruction, and recommends itself to pullic notice and approbation by some peculiar excellencies. As the Bible is the last of all books, and children should, in their earliest age, commence the study of the Sciptores, this Spelling-Book affords a facility to the acquirement of the words that may be found in the N. Testament. To confine a child to the use of this elementary book till be had mastered its contents, would enable him to commence the reading of the Testament, while he was enlarging his sequentiations with words for other reading.

nim to commence the reading of the Testamens, while he was enlarging his acquaintance with words for other reading, and the whole range of literature.

"This is a a superior work for Sabbath Schools, and well calculated to hasten the little scholar's progress towards hillical reading."

School Committees and Teachers are invited to call and accept a copy for examination.

March 28th.

### NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER UNALTERED.

James Loring, No. 182 Washington-street, publishes and offers for sale, by the thousand, gross or dozen, in board covers, the NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, with the Westminister Assembly's Catechism, as originally propted.

The public has already been cautioned in several news papers against a spurious edition of this Primer, published at Kennebunk, in a stitched cover, in which the religious principles of the Assembly's Catechism are so essentially varied, as to give a very erroneous view of the system of orthodox christians. March 28th.

NEW PAMPHLET.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No.
47, Washington Street, Boston, More than One Hundred
Scriptural and incontrovertible arguments for lelieving
in the Supreme Divisity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus
Christ. Price 6 1-4 cents single; 66 cents a dozen; \$5,
a hundred.

March 21.

March 21.

DAVIES' SERMONS.

JUST received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Boston, Sermons on Important Subjects, by the late reverend and pious Samuel Davies, A. M. some time President of the College of New-Jersey. To which are prefixed, Memoirs and Character of the Author, and Two Sermons on occasion of his death, by the Rev. Drs. Gibbons and Finley. Fourth American Edition, containing att the author's sermons ever published. In three Volumes, 8vo. March 21.

6p

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
THOMAS P. CUSHING—offers for sale at the low est market prices, for cash, or on a short credit, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods well adapted to the season and to both Town & Country Trade, No. 5 Washingto Street.

March 28th. 1828.

WANTED.

An able experienced Preceptor and Preceptress to take charge of the Male and Female Department in Topsfirk Academy.—A line directed to W. A. Cleaveland with the attended to. By order of the Committee,

3w Jeremiah Store, Sgibe.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED. INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.

WANTED a young Lady to take the charge of the Female department of Westfield Academy, and h instruct principally in Drawing, Painting and Needle Work. A line addressed to E. Davis, Westfield, Mass, will be attended to.

March 14.

PROCTOR & PALMER, No. 8, Dock Square, co ner of Elm-street, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, an assortment of HARD WARE GOODS They would respectfully invite Country Dealers, who as about making purchases, to tall and examine their sock—which consists in part of Table and Desert Knives, and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Seissors,

Razors and Seissors, Mill & 3 square Saw Files, Ames' Back Strap Shovels, Bisbee's Cast Steel, do. English& American plain do. Cost Steel & common Hoes, Scotch Currier's Stone

Cox Knives and Fleshers Hemming's Needles and Fish Hooks. Noticik & Bright Latches, Alden's Sercw Augers, Circular & Venuer up Saws, Gilt, M. M., and Fancy Cent and Vest Buttons, &c

&c. making a complete swortment, which they offer a fair prices, for eash or credit. FRESH SPRING GCODS.

FRESH SPRING GCODS.

JUST opened at 429, Washington Street, (South end.)
Cases Extra stout (vard wide) Irish Linen,
Do. do. Superfine Soft Dress, do.
Do. do. 7.8 do. do. in small piece.
Bright pink and blue Capperplates,
Super. two, three and five col'd Patches,
Rich Bird and Palm figured do. do.
Fine and low priced Mourning Crapes,
Soto 75 pairs Ladies' black silk Hose, at 75 ceate ps: yScartons elegant real Barage Hdkfn. 62 1-2 cts.
Cheap black soft Satins.
Also, English Plaid Silk Cravate.
Black Italian do. plaid Berkeley do.
A large assortment of low priced

A large assortment of low priced
Merino, Cashmere, Raw Silk and Valencia Show
For sale as above by WALES & DANIELL Merino, Cashmere, Raw WALES & DANIEL:
For sale as above by WALES & DANIEL:
nearly opposite Essex Stree
N. B. Purchasers are invited to examine the above
ticles, particularly the Linens, Patches, Silk Hose
6w March

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the of April next, if not previously disposed of at priviale, the Homestead Place, belonging to the Estate the late Dr. Abiel Pearson deceased.— Said place pleasantly situated near Mayo's Tavern, in the Centre the South Parish in Andover, and would be a very plant residence for a geutleman wishing to retire from the contract of the contr

ness.
Also, at the same time, several valuable Lots below
to the said Estate, some of which are woodland.
For further particulars apply to David Grey of to
Thomas C. Fester, of Andover.

\* Andover, March

HARDW ARE .- Removal.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN have removed to the new No. 80, State Street, direadly opposite their former situation, and nearly of Kilby Street, where they have for sale a general new of Hardware, Cuttery and Heavy Goods, to who would invite the attention of purchasers.

ELEGANT INDIA RUBBER SHOP EIGHT HUNDRED pairs, comprising a conject at primont of Ladies Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and chill ISAAC WILLIAMS, No. 180, Washington Street.

NO.

RIGHTS

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